

VERIFICATION OF A TRANSLATION

I, Tetsuo AKIYOSHI, of 5th Floor, Shintoshicenter Bldg., 24-1, Tsurumaki 1-chome, Tama-shi, Tokyo 206-0034 Japan, declare that I am well acquainted with both the Japanese and English languages, and that the attached is an accurate translation, to the best of my knowledge and ability, of the Japanese language Patent Application No. JP2002-259791 filed on September 5, 2002.

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[Name of Document] SPECIFICATION

[Title of the Invention] COMMUNICATION METHOD,  
AND TRANSMITTING APPARATUS AND RECEIVING APPARATUS  
USING THAT COMMUNICATION METHOD

5 [Claims]

[Claim 1]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated  
signal with a plurality of carriers, comprising:

a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a  
10 communication mode by a first carrier; and

a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality  
of modulated signals of the communication mode by a  
second carrier.

[Claim 2]

15 A communication method comprising:

a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality  
of modulated signals of a communication mode as a first  
frequency; and

a step of transmitting one modulated signal of the  
20 communication mode as a second frequency.

[Claim 3]

A communication method comprising:

a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a  
communication mode by a first time; and

25 a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality  
of modulated signals of the communication mode by a  
second time.

## [Claim 4]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated signal with a plurality of carriers, comprising:

5 a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a communication mode by a first carrier; and

a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode by a second carrier:

10 wherein information is transmitted by the first carrier or the second carrier in accordance with communication environment.

## [Claim 5]

A communication method comprising:

15 a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of a communication mode as a first frequency; and

a step of transmitting one modulated signal of the communication mode as a second frequency:

20 wherein information is transmitted by the first frequency or the second frequency in accordance with a communication environment.

## [Claim 6]

A communication method comprising:

25 a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a communication mode by a first time; and

a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode by a

second time:

wherein information is transmitted by the first time or the second time in accordance with communication environment.

5 [Claim 7]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated signal with a plurality of carriers, comprising:

a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a communication mode by a first carrier; and

10 a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode by a second carrier:

wherein important information is transmitted by the first carrier.

15 [Claim 8]

A communication method comprising:

a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of a communication mode as a first frequency; and

20 a step of transmitting one modulated signal of the communication mode as a second frequency:

wherein important information is transmitted by the second frequency.

[Claim 9]

25 A communication method comprising:

a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a communication mode by a first time; and

a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode by a second time:

5        wherein important information is transmitted by the first time.

[Claim 10]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated signal with a plurality of carriers, comprising:

10        a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a communication mode by a first carrier;

a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode by a second carrier; and

15        a step of transmitting differential information of information, which is transmitted by the first carrier, by the second carrier.

[Claim 11]

A communication method comprising:

20        a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of a communication mode as a first frequency;

a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a communication mode as a first frequency; and

25        a step of transmitting differential information of information, which is transmitted by the second frequency, by the first frequency.

[Claim 12]

A communication method comprising:

a step of transmitting one modulated signal of a communication mode by a first time;

5 a step of multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode by a second time; and

a step of transmitting differential information of information, which is transmitted by the first time, by the second time.

10 [Claim 13]

The communication method according to anyone of Claims 1, 4, 7, and 10, wherein the communication mode of transmitting the modulated signal with the plurality of carriers is OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex).

15

[Claim 14]

A transmitting apparatus comprising:

a plurality of transmission sections that generate a modulated signal including a plurality of carriers of a communication mode and transmit the modulated signal from an antenna:

20

wherein the modulated signal is transmitted in accordance with the communication method according to anyone of Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, and 13.

25 [Claim 15]

A transmitting apparatus comprising:

a plurality of transmission sections that generate



a modulated signal of a communication mode by a first frequency and transmit the modulated signal from an antenna; and

5 a transmission section that generates a modulated signal of the communication mode by a second frequency and transmits the modulated signal from an antenna:

wherein the modulated signal is transmitted in accordance with the communication method according to anyone of Claims 2, 5, 8, and 11.

10 [Claim 16]

A transmitting apparatus comprising:

a plurality of transmission sections that generate a modulated signal of a communication mode and transmit the modulated signal from an antenna:

15 wherein the modulated signal is transmitted in accordance with the communication method according to anyone of Claims 3, 6, 9, and 12.

[Claim 17]

A receiving apparatus comprising:

20 a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, and 13 by a plurality of antennas and demodulates one modulated signal of the communication mode of the first carrier; and

25 a demodulation section that separates a multiplexed and modulated signal of the second carrier and demodulates each separated modulated signal.

[Claim 18]

A receiving apparatus comprising:

5 a demodulation section that receives a multiplexed modulated signal of a first frequency among demodulated signals of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 2, 5, 8, and 11 by a plurality of antennas, separates the multiplexed modulated signal, and demodulates each separated modulated signal; and  
10 a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of a second frequency and demodulates the modulated signal.

[Claim 19]

A receiving apparatus comprising:

15 a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 3, 6, 9, and 12 by a plurality of antennas and demodulates a signal of a first time in which one modulated signal of a communication mode exists; and  
20 a demodulation section that separates a signal of a second time in which a multiplexed modulated signal of a communication mode exists and demodulates each separated modulated signal.

[Claim 20]

25 The communication method according to Claim 4, wherein information is transmitted by one modulated signal of the communication mode of the first carrier at the start of communication.

[Claim 21]

The communication method according to Claim 5,  
wherein information is transmitted by the second  
frequency that transmits one modulated signal of the  
communication mode at the start of communication.

[Claim 22]

The communication method according to Claim 6,  
wherein information is transmitted by one modulated  
signal of the communication mode of the first time at  
the start of communication.

[Claim 23]

The communication method according to Claim 4,  
further comprising:

a step of transmitting an estimation symbol by a  
transmitting apparatus at the start of communication;

a step of estimating radio wave propagation  
environment by means of the estimation symbol;

a step of transmitting information related to  
communication method determination; and

a step of determining whether information is  
transmitted by the first carrier or the second carrier  
based on the information related to the communication  
method determination.

[Claim 24]

The communication method according to Claim 5,  
further comprising:

a step of transmitting an estimation symbol by a

transmitting apparatus at the start of communication;  
a step of estimating radio wave propagation  
environment by means of the estimation symbol;  
a step of transmitting information related to  
5 communication method determination; and  
a step of determining whether information is  
transmitted by the first frequency or the second  
frequency based on the information related to the  
communication method determination.

10 [Claim 25]

The communication method according to Claim 6,  
further comprising:

a step of transmitting an estimation symbol by a  
transmitting apparatus at the start of communication;

15 a step of estimating a radio wave propagation  
environment by means of the estimation symbol;

a step of transmitting information related to  
communication method determination; and

a step of determining whether information is  
20 transmitted by the first time or the second time based  
on the information related to the communication method  
determination.

[Claim 26]

The transmitting apparatus for transmitting  
25 information by one modulated signal of the  
communication mode of the first carrier at the start  
of communication by using the communication method

according to Claim 4.

[Claim 27]

The transmitting apparatus for transmitting information by the second frequency that transmits one modulated signal of the communication mode at the start of communication by using the communication method according to Claim 5.

[Claim 28]

The transmitting apparatus for transmitting information by one modulated signal of the communication mode of the first time at the start of communication by using the communication method according to Claim 6.

[Claim 29]

The transmitting apparatus for transmitting an estimation symbol at the start of communication by using the communication method according to anyone of Claims 23 to 25.

[Claim 30]

A radio for receiving the estimation symbol transmitted from the transmitting apparatus according to Claim 29 and for generating and transmitting information related to communication method determination.

[Claim 31]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of

antennas to the same frequency band, wherein after a multiplexed signal is separated into a modulated signal of each channel by a pilot symbol used to separate the multiplexed signal, a pilot signal for demodulating the modulated signal of each channel is inserted.

[Claim 32]

The communication method according to Claim 31, wherein the pilot symbol used to separate the multiplexed signal is transmitted without being multiplexed, and the pilot signal for demodulating the modulated signal of each channel is multiplexed.

[Claim 33]

The communication method according to Claim 31 or Claim 32, wherein the pilot signal is inserted into only one channel.

[Claim 34]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas to the same frequency band, wherein differential encoding is performed between a modulated signal of a first channel and a modulated signal of a second channel.

[Claim 35]

The communication method according to Claim 34, wherein a modulation mode for the modulated signals of the first channel and the second channel is PSK (Phase Shift Keying) modulation.

[Claim 36]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas to the same frequency band, wherein with  
5 reference to a signal point of the modulated signal of the first channel, a signal point of the modulated signal of the second channel is arranged.

[Claim 37]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated  
10 signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas to the same frequency band, wherein the modulated signal of the first channel for the modulated signal of the second channel is a pilot signal.

[Claim 38]

15 The communication method according to Claim 37, wherein the modulated signal of the first channel is always transmitted.

[Claim 39]

The communication method according to Claim 37 or  
20 Claim 38, wherein control information is transmitted by the modulated signal of the first channel.

[Claim 40]

The communication method according to anyone of  
25 Claims 36 to 39, wherein the modulated signal of the first channel is a PSK modulation mode.

[Claim 41]

A transmitting apparatus for transmitting the

modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 31 or Claim 32, comprising:

a pilot symbol signal generation section that separates a multiplexed signal; and

- 5 a signal generation section that generates a modulated signal into which a pilot symbol used to demodulate the modulated signal is inserted.

[Claim 42]

- 10 A transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 33, comprising:

a modulated signal generation section that corresponds to each channel:

- 15 wherein a pilot symbol is inserted into only one modulated signal generation section among a plurality of modulated signal generation sections.

[Claim 43]

- 20 A transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 34 or Claim 35, comprising:

a differential encoding section that differentially encodes signals of the first channel and the second channel.

[Claim 44]

- 25 A transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 36, comprising:



an encoding section that arranges a signal point of the demodulated signal of the second channel with reference to the signal point of the modulated signal of the first channel.

5 [Claim 45]

A transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 37, comprising:

10 a signal generation section that generates a modulated signal as a pilot channel.

[Claim 46]

A receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 31 or Claim 32, comprising:

15 a separation section that separates a multiplexed signal by using a pilot symbol used to separate the multiplexed signal; and

20 a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of a separated channel as input, demodulates the modulated signal by the pilot symbol for demodulation, and outputs a received digital signal.

[Claim 47]

25 A receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 33, comprising:

a first demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of a channel into which a pilot symbol

is inserted and a modulated signal of the first channel as input and that demodulates the modulated signal of the first channel by using the pilot symbol inserted into the modulated signal of the channel into which the pilot symbol is inserted.

[Claim 48]

A receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 34 or Claim 35, comprising:

a differential wave detection section that receives a modulated signal of the first channel and a modulated signal of the second channel as input, performs deferential wave detection, and outputs a received digital signal.

[Claim 49]

A receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 36 or Claim 37, comprising:

a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of the first channel and a modulated signal of the second channel as input and that demodulates the modulated signal of the second channel based on the modulated signal of the first channel.

[Claim 50]

A receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 31, 32, 33, and 37, comprising:

a channel distortion estimation section that estimates a channel distortion by using the pilot symbol.

[Claim 51]

5 A receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 31, 32, 33, and 37, comprising:

a frequency offset estimation section that estimates a frequency offset by using the pilot symbol.

10 [Claim 52]

In a transmitting method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas in the same frequency band, a transmitting apparatus comprising:

15 a frequency source for a transmission base band; and

a frequency source for a radio section.

[Claim 53]

20 In a transmitting method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas in the same frequency band, a transmitting apparatus comprising:

a frequency source for a reception base band; and  
a frequency source for a radio section.

25 [Claim 54]

A communication method of switching a communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality

of channels from a plurality of antennas and a communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of one channel in accordance with communication environment.

5 [Claim 55]

A receiving apparatus comprising:

a receiving section that receives a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas;

10 a receiving section that receives a transmitted modulated signal of one channel; and

a communication selection section that selects to receive the modulated signal of the plurality of channels transmitted from the plurality of antennas  
15 or to receive the transmitted modulated signal of one channel based on communication environment.

[Claim 56]

A communication method for a radio communication station that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality  
20 of channels from a plurality of antennas, comprising:

a step of acquiring information of the number of antennas arranged in a communication party; and

a step of determining the number of channels transmitted from the plurality of antennas based on  
25 the information of the number of antennas.

[Claim 57]

A communication method for a radio communication

station that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas, comprising:

5 a step of acquiring information of the number of channels that can be demodulated by a communication party, from the communication party; and

a step of determining the number of channels transmitted from the plurality of antennas based on the information of the number of channels that can be demodulated.

10 [Claim 58]

A radio communication station comprising:

a receiving section that receives a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas:

15 wherein the receiving section informs a communication party of information of the number of antennas held in the receiving section.

[Claim 59]

A radio communication station comprising:

20 a receiving section that receives a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas:

25 wherein the receiving section informs a communication party of information of the number of channels that can be demodulated.

[Claim 60]

A radio communication station comprising:

a transmitting section that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas:

5        wherein, based on information concerning the number of antennas acquired from a communication party and held by a communication party, the number of channels to be transmitted is determined and a modulated signal is transmitted.

[Claim 61]

10       A radio communication station comprising:

a transmitting section that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas:

15       wherein, based on information that is acquired from a communication party and that can be demodulated by the communication party, the number of channels to be transmitted is determined and a modulated signal is transmitted.

[Claim 62]

20       A communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas, wherein the first channel uses PSK modulation and modulation modes except the first channel are changed in accordance with communication environment.

25       [Claim 63]

A communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of

antennas, wherein the first channel is changed to a modulation mode of PSK modulation in accordance with communication environment and modulation modes except the first channel are changed in accordance with the communication environment.

[Claim 64]

The communication method according to Claim 62 or Claim 63, wherein the first channel is regarded as a pilot symbol.

10 [Claim 65]

A transmitting apparatus that is provided with a plurality of antennas and that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels, wherein a modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 62 to 64 is transmitted.

[Claim 66]

A receiving apparatus that is provided with a plurality of antennas and that receives a transmitted modulated signal of a plurality of channels, further comprising a demodulation unit that receives and demodulate a modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 62 to 64.

[Claim 67]

25 A radio communication apparatus for transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas, wherein an antenna used to transmit the modulated signal of the plurality of

channels is switched in accordance with radio wave propagation environment estimation information acquired from a communication party.

[Claim 68]

5       A communication method in a radio communication apparatus for receiving a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas, wherein an antenna used to receive the modulated signal of the plurality of channels  
10       transmitted from the plurality of antennas is selected in accordance with antenna information used for reception designated by a communication party.

[Claim 69]

15       A radio communication apparatus that is provided with a plurality of antennas and that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels, comprising:

20       a switching section that switches a transmission antenna used to transmit a modulated signal of the plurality of channels in accordance with radio wave propagation environment estimation information acquired from a communication party.

[Claim 70]

25       A radio communication apparatus that receives a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of channels, comprising:

a selection section that selects an antenna used



to receive a modulated signal of the plurality of channels in accordance with antenna information used for reception designated by a communication party.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

5 [0001]

[Technical Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a communication method, and a transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus that use that communication method.

10 [0002]

[Description of the Related Art]

FIG. 59 shows one example of the configuration of a conventional radio transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus. A modulated signal generation section 02 receives a transmit digital signal 01 as  
15 input, and outputs a modulated signal 03.

[0003]

A radio section 04 receives a modulated signal as input, and outputs a transmit signal 05.

20 [0004]

A power amplification section 06 receives transmit signal 05 as input, amplifies transmit signal 05 and outputs amplified transmit signal 07, and then amplified transmit signal 07 is output as a radio wave  
25 from an antenna 08.

[0005]

A radio section 11 receives a received signal 10

received from an antenna 09 as input, and outputs a received quadrature baseband signal 12.

[0006]

5 A demodulation section 13 receives received quadrature baseband signal 12 as input, and outputs a received digital signal 14 (for example, see Non-Patent Document 1).

[0007]

10 Thus, in a conventional apparatus, a plurality of modulated signals is not multiplexed.

[0008]

[Non-Patent Document 1]

15 Tatsushi Nagate, et al. "Study of Channel Estimation Method in OFDM mode", The Institute of Electronics, Information and Communication Engineers, January, 2002, p87.

[0009]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

20 According to the present invention, the data transmission speed can be improved by having a transmitting apparatus multiplex and transmit a plurality of modulated signals, and a receiving apparatus separate and demodulate the transmitted multiplexed modulated signals. Also, by configuring  
25 in accordance with either a method whereby one modulated signal of a communication system is transmitted, or a method whereby a plurality of modulated signals of

a communication system are multiplexed and transmitted, by frequency and time, it is possible for a communicating party to obtain information accurately by transmitting information of high importance by means of a method  
5       whereby one modulated signal of a communication system is transmitted.       Moreover, by performing communication by frequency or time of a method whereby one modulated signal of a communication system is transmitted, and by frequency or time of a method whereby  
10       a plurality of modulated signals of a communication system are multiplexed and transmitted, according to the communication conditions, it is possible to make information transmission speed and received data quality compatible.

15       [0010]

Also, when a plurality of modulated signals are multiplexed and transmitted, and the transmitted multiplexed signals are separated and demodulated by the receiving apparatus, it is necessary to perform  
20       high-precision separation and demodulation.

[0011]

[Means for Solving the Problems]

The present invention enables compatibility between data transmission speed and transmission quality to  
25       be achieved, by configuring a frame for transmitting a plurality of modulated signals from a plurality of antennas and a frame for transmitting a modulated signal

from one antenna. Then, there are the frame for transmitting a plurality of modulated signals from a plurality of antennas and the frame for transmitting a modulated signal from one antenna, and important information is transmitted by the modulated signal transmitted from one antenna, whereby the data quality can be ensured in the receiving apparatus. Also, the information of the radio wave propagation environment estimated by the receiving apparatus and the control information, like communication request information, are transmitted, and, based on that information, by appropriately selecting whether data is transmitted by the frame for transmitting a plurality of modulated signals from a plurality of antennas or the frame for transmitting a modulated signal from one antenna, whereby it is possible for the receiving apparatus to make information transmission speed and transmission quality compatible.

[0012]

Also, when a plurality of modulated signal is multiplexed and transmitted, a pilot symbol for separation and a pilot symbol for demodulation are inserted, whereby separation and demodulation can be performed accurately.

[0013]

Then, encoding is performed among channels and a pilot symbol is shared among channels, whereby pilot

symbols can be reduced and the data transmission speed is improved.

[0014]

[Description of the Embodiments]

5       The communication method of the present invention is a communication method of transmitting a modulated signal with a plurality of carriers, in which one modulated signal of a communication mode is transmitted by a first carrier, and a plurality of modulated signals  
10   of the communication mode is multiplexed and transmitted by a second carrier.

[0015]

      The communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which a plurality of  
15   modulated signals of a communication mode is multiplexed and transmitted by a first frequency, and one modulated signal of the communication mode is transmitted by a second frequency.

[0016]

20       A communication method of the present invention is a communication method in which one modulated signal of a communication mode is transmitted by a first time, and a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode is multiplexed and transmitted by  
25   a second time.

[0017]

Accordingly, important information (the radio wave

propagation environment information estimated by the receiving apparatus, the communication request information, and the like) is transmitted by one modulated signal of the commutation mode, whereby the  
5 system operates stably.

[0018]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method of transmitting a modulated signal with a plurality of carriers, in which there  
10 is a communication apparatus for transmitting one modulated signal of a communication mode by a first carrier and multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode by a second carrier, and information is transmitted to a  
15 communication party by the first carrier or the second carrier in accordance with communication environment.

[0019]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which there are a first  
20 frequency to multiplex and transmit a plurality of modulated signals of a communication mode and second frequency to transmit one modulated signal of the communication mode, there is a communication apparatus for transmitting a modulated signal, and information  
25 is transmitted to a communication party by the first frequency or the second frequency in accordance with a communication environment.

[0020]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which there is a communication apparatus for transmitting one modulated  
5 signal of a communication mode by a first time and multiplexing and transmitting a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode by a second time, and information is transmitted to a communication party by the first time or the second time in accordance with  
10 a communication environment.

[0021]

Therefore, the data transmission by the plurality of channels and the data transmission by one channel are adaptively switched, whereby the data transmission  
15 speed and the transmission quality can be compatible.

[0022]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method of transmitting a modulated signal with a plurality of carriers, in which one  
20 modulated signal of a communication mode is transmitted by a first carrier, a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode is multiplexed and transmitted by a second carrier, and important information is transmitted by the first carrier that  
25 transmits one modulated signal of the communication mode.

[0023]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which there are a first frequency to multiplex and transmit a plurality of modulated signals of a communication mode and a second  
5 frequency to transmit one modulated signal of a communication mode, and important information is transmitted by the second frequency that transmits one modulated signal of the communication mode.

[0024]

10 A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which one modulated signal of a communication mode is transmitted by a first time, a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode is multiplexed and transmitted by a second time,  
15 and important information is transmitted by the first time that transmits one modulated signal of the communication mode.

[0025]

Therefore, the important information is transmitted  
20 by one modulated signal of the communication mode, whereby the system operates stably.

[0026]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method of transmitting a modulated  
25 signal with a plurality of carriers, in which one modulated signal of a communication mode is transmitted by a first carrier, a plurality of modulated signals



of a communication mode is multiplexed and transmitted by a second carrier that transmits one modulated signal of the communication mode, and differential information of information, which is transmitted by the first carrier, is transmitted by the second carrier that multiplexes and transmits a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode.

[0027]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which there is a first frequency to multiplex and transmit a plurality of modulated signals of a communication mode and a second frequency to transmit one modulated signal of a communication mode, and differential information of information, which is transmitted by the second frequency that transmits one modulated signal of the communication mode, is transmitted by the first frequency that multiplexes and transmits a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode.

[0028]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which one modulated signal of a communication mode is transmitted by a first time, a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode is multiplexed and transmitted by a second time, and differential information of information, which is transmitted by the first time that transmits one

modulated signal of the communication mode, is transmitted by the second time that multiplexes and transmits a plurality of modulated signals of the communication mode.

5 [0029]

In this way, the differential information is transmitted, whereby the flexible system that can perform a helical data transmission can be configured.

[0030]

10 The communication method of the present invention is a transmission method according to anyone of Claims 1, 4, 7, and 10, wherein the communication mode of transmitting the modulated signal with the plurality of carriers is OFDM.

15 [0031]

Therefore, since a frame can be configured on the frequency-time axes, a flexible system can be configured.

[0032]

20 A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus that is provided with a plurality of transmission sections that generate a modulated signal including a plurality of carriers of a communication mode and transmit the modulated signal  
25 from an antenna, and the modulated signal is transmitted in accordance with the communication method according to anyone of Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, and 13.

[0033]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus that is provided with a plurality of transmission sections that generate a modulated signal of a communication mode by a first frequency and transmit the modulated signal from an antenna and a transmission section that generates a modulated signal of the communication mode by a second frequency and transmits the modulated signal from an antenna, wherein the modulated signal is transmitted in accordance with the communication method according to anyone of Claims 2, 5, 8, and 11.

[0034]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus that is provided with a plurality of transmission sections that generate a modulated signal of a communication mode and transmit the modulated signal from an antenna, wherein the modulated signal is transmitted in accordance with the communication method according to anyone of Claims 3, 6, 9, and 12.

[0035]

A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus that is provided with a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 1, 4, 7, 10, and 13 by a plurality of antennas

and demodulates one modulated signal of the communication mode of the first carrier, and a demodulation section that separates a multiplexed and modulated signal of the second carrier and demodulates each separated modulated signal.

[0036]

A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus that is provided with a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal multiplexed by the first frequency among demodulated signals of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 2, 5, 8, and 11 by a plurality of antennas, separates the multiplexed modulated signal, and demodulates each separated modulated signal and a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of the second frequency and demodulates the modulated signal.

[0037]

A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus that is provided with a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 3, 6, 9, and 12 by a plurality of antennas and demodulates a signal of a first time in which one modulated signal of a communication mode exists and a demodulation section that separates a signal of a second time in which a multiplexed modulated signal

of a communication mode exits and demodulates each separated modulated signal.

[0038]

According to this arrangement, the data transmission  
5 speed and the quality can be compatible.

[0039]

A communication method of the present invention is  
a communication method according to Claim 4, wherein  
information is transmitted to a communication party  
10 by one modulated signal of the communication mode of  
the first carrier at the start of communication.

[0040]

A communication method of the present invention is  
the communication method according to Claim 5, wherein  
15 information is transmitted to a communication party  
by the second frequency that transmits one modulated  
signal of the communication mode at the start of  
communication.

[0041]

20 A communication method of the present invention is  
the communication method according to Claim 6, wherein  
information is transmitted to a communication party  
by one modulated signal of the communication mode of  
the first time at the start of communication.

25 [0042]

A communication method of the present invention is  
the communication method according to Claim 4, in which

a first apparatus transmits an estimation symbol at the start of communication, a communication party estimates a radio wave propagation environment by the estimation symbol and transmits information related to a communication method determination, and the first apparatus determines whether information is transmitted by the first carrier or the second carrier based on the information related to the communication method determination.

10 [0043]

A communication method of the present invention is the communication method according to Claim 5, in which a first apparatus transmits an estimation symbol at the start of communication, a communication party  
15 estimates a radio wave propagation environment by the estimation symbol and transmits information related to a communication method determination, and the first apparatus determines whether information is transmitted by the first frequency or the second  
20 frequency based on the information related to the communication method determination.

[0044]

A communication method of the present invention is the communication method according to Claim 6, in which  
25 a first apparatus transmits an estimation symbol by a transmitting apparatus at the start of communication, a communication party estimates a radio wave

propagation environment by the estimation symbol and transmits information related to communication method determination , and the first apparatus determines whether information is transmitted by the first time  
5 or the second time based on the information related to the communication method determination.

[0045]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is the transmitting apparatus for transmitting  
10 information to a communication party by one modulated signal of the communication mode of the first carrier at the start of communication by the communication method according to Claim 4.

[0046]

15 A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is the transmitting apparatus for transmitting information by the second frequency that transmits one modulated signal of the communication mode to a communication party at the start of communication by  
20 the communication method according to Claim 5.

[0047]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is the transmitting apparatus for transmitting information to a communication party by one modulated  
25 signal of the communication mode of the first time at the start of communication by the communication method according to Claim 6.

[0048]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is the transmitting apparatus for transmitting an estimation symbol at the start of communication by the communication method according to anyone of Claims 23 to 25.

[0049]

A radio of the present invention is a radio for receiving the estimation symbol transmitted from the transmitting apparatus according to Claim 29 and for generating and transmitting information related to communication method determination.

[0050]

Accordingly, since it is possible to select the communication mode giving priority to the data quality or to select the communication mode according to the radio wave propagation environment as the communication mode at start of the communication, the data transmission quality can be ensured at start of the communication.

[0051]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas to the same frequency band, wherein after a multiplexed signal is separated into a modulated signal of each channel by a pilot symbol used to separate the



multiplexed signal and a receiving apparatus, a pilot signal for demodulating the modulated signal of each channel is inserted.

[0052]

5        A communication method of the present invention is the communication method according to Claim 31, wherein the pilot symbol used to separate the multiplexed signal is transmitted without being multiplexed, and the pilot signal for demodulating the modulated signal of each  
10      channel is multiplexed.

[0053]

Accordingly, the multiplexed signal is separated, the modulated signal of each channel can be easily demodulated, and the reception sensitivity is  
15      improved.

[0054]

A communication method of the present invention is the communication method according to Claim 31 or Claim 32, wherein the pilot signal for demodulating the  
20      modulated signal of each signal is inserted into only one channel.

[0055]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in a transmitting method of  
25      transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas to the same frequency band, wherein differential encoding is

performed between a modulated signal of a first channel and a modulated signal of a second channel.

[0056]

5 A communication method of the present invention is the communication method according to Claim 34, wherein a modulation mode for the modulated signals of the first channel and the second channel is PSK (Phase Shift Keying) modulation.

[0057]

10 A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in a transmitting apparatus of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas to the same frequency band, wherein with reference to a signal point  
15 of the modulated signal of the first channel, a signal point of the modulated signal of the second channel is arranged.

[0058]

20 A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in a transmitting apparatus of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas to the same frequency band, wherein the modulated signal of the first channel is a pilot signal for the modulated signal  
25 of the second channel.

[0059]

A communication method of the present invention is

the communication method according to Claim 37, wherein the modulated signal of the first channel is always transmitted.

[0060]

- 5        A communication method of the present invention is the communication method according to Claim 37 or Claim 38, wherein control information is transmitted by the modulated signal of the first channel.

[0061]

- 10       A communication method of the present invention is the communication method according to anyone of Claims 36 to 39, wherein the modulated signal of the first channel is a PSK modulation mode.

[0062]

- 15       A communication method of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 31 or Claim 32, provided with a pilot symbol signal generation section that separates a multiplexed  
20       signal and a signal generation section that generates a modulated signal into which a pilot symbol used to demodulate the modulated signal is inserted.

[0063]

- 25       Accordingly, since the number of pilot symbols to be inserted can be reduced, the data transmission speed is improved.

[0064]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 33, provided with a modulated signal generation section that corresponds to each channel: wherein a pilot symbol is inserted into only one modulated signal generation section among a plurality of modulated signal generation sections.

[0065]

Accordingly, the multiplexed signal is separated, the modulated signal of each channel can be easily demodulated, and the reception sensitivity is improved.

[0066]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 34 or Claim 35, provided with a differential encoding section that differentially encodes signals of the first channel and the second channel.

[0067]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 36 provided with an encoding section that arranges a signal point of the demodulated signal of the second channel with reference to the signal point

of the modulated signal of the first channel.

[0068]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus for transmitting the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 37 provided with a signal generation section that generates a modulated signal of a pilot channel.

[0069]

Accordingly, since the number of pilot symbols can be reduced, the data transmission speed is improved.

[0070]

A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 31 or Claim 32, provided with a separation section that separates a multiplexed signal by using a pilot symbol used to separate the multiplexed signal and a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of a separated channel as input, demodulates the modulated signal by the pilot symbol for demodulation, and outputs a received digital signal.

[0071]

Accordingly, the multiplexed signal is separated, the modulated signal of each channel can be easily demodulated, and the reception sensitivity is improved.

[0072]

A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim 33, provided with a first demodulation section that  
5 receives a modulated signal of a channel into which a pilot symbol is inserted and a modulated signal of the first channel as input and that demodulates the modulated signal of the first channel by using the pilot symbol inserted into the modulated signal of the channel  
10 into which the pilot symbol is inserted.

[0073]

A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim  
15 34 or Claim 35, provided with a differential wave detection section that receives a modulated signal of the first channel and a modulated signal of the second channel as input, performs differential wave detection, and outputs a received digital signal.

20 [0074]

A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to Claim  
25 36 or Claim 37, provided with a demodulation section that receives a modulated signal of the first channel and a modulated signal of the second channel as inputs and that demodulates the modulated signal of the second

channel based on the modulated signal of the first channel.

[0075]

5 A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 31, 32, 33, and 37, provided with a channel distortion estimation section that estimates a channel distortion by using the pilot symbol.

10 [0076]

A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus for receiving the modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 31, 32, 33, and 37, that is provided with  
15 a frequency offset estimation section that estimates a frequency offset by using the pilot symbol.

[0077]

Accordingly, since the number of pilot symbols to be inserted can be reduced, the data transmission speed  
20 is improved.

[0078]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is, in a transmitting method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of  
25 antennas in the same frequency band, a transmitting apparatus is provided with a frequency source for a transmission base band and a frequency source for a

radio section.

[0079]

Accordingly, frequency sources can be reduced in comparison with the case in which frequency sources  
5 are each arranged for antennas in the transmitting apparatus.

[0080]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is in a transmitting method of transmitting a modulated  
10 signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas in the same frequency band, a transmitting apparatus is provided with a frequency source for a reception base band and a frequency source for a radio section.

15 [0081]

Accordingly, frequency sources can be reduced in comparison with the case in which frequency sources are each arranged for antennas in the transmitting apparatus. Then, the frequency synchronization and  
20 the time synchronization can be easily performed for the channel A signal and the channel B signal.

[0082]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method of switching a communication  
25 method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas and a communication method of transmitting a modulated



signal of one channel in accordance with communication environment.

[0083]

5 A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus provided with a receiving section that receives a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas, a receiving section that receives a transmitted modulated signal of one channel, and a communication  
10 selection section that selects to receive the modulated signal of the plurality of channels from the plurality of antennas or to receive the transmitted modulated signal of one channel based on communication environment.

15 [0084]

Accordingly, an appropriate communication mode is selected in accordance with the communication environment, whereby the data transmission speed and the transmission quality can be compatible.

20 [0085]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which a radio communication station that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas, acquires  
25 information of the number of antennas arranged in a communication party and determines the number of channel transmitted from the plurality of antennas

based on the information of the number of antennas.

[0086]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in which a radio communication station that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas, acquires information of the number of channels that can be demodulated by a communication party, from the communication party and determines the number of channels transmitted from the plurality of antennas based on the information of the number of channels that can be demodulated.

[0087]

A radio communication apparatus of the present invention is a radio communication apparatus provided with a receiving section that receives a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas: wherein the receiving section informs a communication party of information of the number of antennas that are arranged.

[0088]

A radio communication apparatus of the present invention is a radio communication apparatus provided with a receiving section that receives a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas: wherein the receiving section informs a communication party of information of the

number of channels that can be demodulated.

[0089]

A radio communication apparatus of the present invention is a radio communication apparatus provided  
5 with a transmitting section that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas: wherein, based on information concerning the number of antennas acquired from a communication party  
and held by a communication party, the number of channels  
10 to be transmitted is determined and a modulated signal is transmitted.

[0090]

A radio communication apparatus of the present invention is a radio communication apparatus provided  
15 with a transmitting section that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas: wherein, based on information that is acquired from a communication party and that can be demodulated by the communication party, the number of  
20 channels to be transmitted is determined and a modulated signal is transmitted.

[0091]

Accordingly, since channels can be multiplexed in number and a modulated signal can be transmitted  
25 according to the communication party, the data transmission speed and the data quality can be compatible.

[0092]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of  
5 antennas, wherein the first channel is PSK modulation and modulation modes except the first channel are changed in accordance with communication environment.

[0093]

A communication method of the present invention is  
10 a communication method of transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas, wherein the first channel is changed to a modulation mode of PSK modulation in accordance with communication environment and modulation modes except  
15 the first channel are changed in accordance with the communication environment.

[0094]

A communication method of the present invention is the communication method according to Claim 62 or Claim  
20 63, wherein the first channel is regarded as a pilot symbol.

[0095]

A transmitting apparatus of the present invention is a transmitting apparatus that is provided with a  
25 plurality of antennas and that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels, wherein a modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone

of Claims 62 to 64 is transmitted.

[0096]

5 A receiving apparatus of the present invention is a receiving apparatus that is provided with a plurality of antennas and that receives a transmitted modulated signal of a plurality of channels, further comprising a demodulation section that receives and demodulates a modulated signal of the communication method according to anyone of Claims 62 to 64.

10 [0097]

Accordingly, the modulation mode is changed in accordance with the communication environment, whereby the data transmission speed and the transmission quality can be compatible.

15 [0098]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method, in a radio communication apparatus for transmitting a modulated signal of a plurality of channels from a plurality of antennas, wherein a transmission antenna used to transmit the modulated signal of the plurality of channels is switched in accordance with radio wave propagation environment estimation information acquired from a communication party.

25 [0099]

A communication method of the present invention is a communication method in a radio communication

apparatus for receiving a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas, wherein an antenna used to receive the modulated signal of the plurality of channels transmitted from the plurality of antennas is selected in accordance with antenna information used for reception designated by a communication party.

[0100]

A radio communication apparatus of the present invention is a radio communication apparatus that is provided with a plurality of antennas and that transmits a modulated signal of a plurality of channels, provided with a switching section that switches a transmission antenna used to transmit a modulated signal of the plurality of channels in accordance with radio wave propagation environment estimation information acquired from a communication party.

[0101]

A radio communication method of the present invention is a radio communication apparatus that receives a modulated signal of a plurality of channels transmitted from a plurality of antennas, provided with a selection section that selects an antenna used to receive a modulated signal of the plurality of channels transmitted from the plurality of antennas in accordance with antenna information used for reception designated by a communication party.

[0102]

Accordingly, the most accurate separation antenna is selected among transmitting and receiving antennas, whereby the data quality can be improved.

5 [0103]

With reference now to the accompanying drawings, embodiments of the present invention will be explained in detail below.

[0104]

10 (Embodiment 1)

In this embodiment, a description is given of a transmitting apparatus that transmits non-multiplexed and multiplexed carriers in transmit frames in a multicarrier communication system, and a receiving  
15 apparatus that can demodulate a modulated signal of either carrier.

[0105]

FIG. 1 is a drawing showing an example of the frame configuration on the frequency-time axes of channel  
20 A and channel B according to Embodiment 1 of the present invention. Reference numeral 101 indicates a guard symbol, reference numeral 102 indicates an information symbol, reference numeral 103 indicates an estimation symbol, and reference numeral 104 indicates a control  
25 symbol. In FIG. 1, guard symbols 101 are symbols for which there is no modulated signal. Estimation symbols 103 are pilot symbols for estimating, for example, time

synchronization, frequency synchronization, and distortion due to the channel fluctuation, or a unique word or preamble, for which a known signal such as a BPSK modulated signal, for example, is suitable.

- 5 Control symbols 104 are symbols that transmit information used by a terminal for control, and are symbols for transmitting information by means of information symbols 102.

[0106]

- 10 In this case, in carrier 1 through carrier 6, only channel A information symbols are transmitted, and in carrier 7 through carrier 12, channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols are multiplexed and transmitted. Similarly, in carrier
- 15 1 through carrier 6, only channel A estimation symbols are transmitted, and in carrier 7 through carrier 12, channel A estimation symbols and channel B estimation symbols are multiplexed and transmitted.

[0107]

- 20 FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing one example of the configuration of a transmitting apparatus of this embodiment when the OFDM method is used. A frame configuration signal generation section 221 receives control signal 223 as input, generates frame
- 25 configuration information based on the control signal, and outputs it as a frame configuration signal 222.

[0108]



Channel A serial/parallel conversion section 202 receives a channel A transmit digital signal 201 and a frame configuration signal 222 as input and outputs a parallel signal 203 in accordance with the frame configuration.

[0109]

Channel A inverse discrete Fourier transform section 204 receives a channel A parallel signal 203 as input and outputs a channel A post-inverse-discrete-Fourier-transform signal 205.

[0110]

Channel A radio section 206 receives post-inverse-discrete-Fourier-transform signal 205 as input and outputs channel A transmit signal 207.

[0111]

Channel A power amplification section 208 receives as input and amplifies channel A transmit signal 207 and outputs amplified channel A transmit signal 209 from channel A antenna 210 as a radio wave.

[0112]

Channel B serial/parallel conversion section 212 receives a channel B transmit digital signal 211 and frame configuration signal 222 as input and outputs a channel B parallel signal 213 in accordance with the frame configuration.

[0113]

Channel B inverse discrete Fourier transform section

214 receives channel B parallel signal 213 as input and outputs a channel B post-inverse-discrete-Fourier-transform signal 215.

[0114]

5 Channel B radio section 216 receives a channel B post-inverse-discrete-Fourier-transform signal 215 as input and outputs channel B transmit signal 217.

[0115]

10 Channel B power amplification section 218 receives as input and amplifies channel B transmit signal 217 and outputs a channel B amplified transmit signal 219 from channel B antenna 220 as a radio wave.

[0116]

15 FIG. 3 shows one example of a configuration of a receiving apparatus according to this embodiment, and a radio section 303 receives a received signal 302 received by an antenna 301 as input and outputs received quadrature baseband signal 304.

[0117]

20 Fourier transform section 305 receives received quadrature baseband signal 304 as input and outputs parallel signal 306.

[0118]

25 Channel A transmission path distortion estimation section 307 receives parallel signal as input 306 and outputs a channel A transmission path distortion parallel signal 308.

[0119]

Channel B transmission path distortion estimation section 309 receives parallel signal 306 as input and outputs a channel B transmission path distortion parallel signal 310.

[0120]

A radio section 313 receives a received signal 312 received by an antenna 311 as input and outputs received quadrature baseband signal 314.

10 [0121]

Fourier transform section 315 receives received quadrature baseband signal 314 as input and outputs parallel signal 316.

[0122]

15 Channel A transmission path distortion estimation section 317 receives parallel signal as input 316 and outputs a channel A transmission path distortion parallel signal 318.

[0123]

20 Channel B transmission path distortion estimation section 319 receives parallel signal 316 as input and outputs a channel B transmission path channel distortion parallel signal 320.

[0124]

25 Signal processing section 321 receives parallel signals 306 and 316, channel A transmission path distortion parallel signals 308 and 318, and channel

B transmission path distortion parallel signals 310 and 320, as input, separates channel A and channel B signals of carrier 7 through carrier 12 in which channel A and channel B are multiplexed in FIG. 1, and outputs carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A parallel signal 322 and carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B parallel signal 323.

[0125]

Carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A demodulation section 324 receives carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A parallel signal 322 as input and outputs a carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A received digital signal 325.

[0126]

Carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B demodulation section 326 receives carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B parallel signal 323 as input and outputs a carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B received digital signal 327.

[0127]

Selection section 328 receives parallel signals 306 and 316 as input, selects the parallel signal with the greater field strength, for example, and outputs the selected parallel signal as parallel signal 329.

[0128]

Carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A demodulation section 330 receives selected parallel signal 329 as

input, estimates the channel distortion from non-multiplexed carrier 1 through carrier 6 estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 1, demodulates the carrier 1 through carrier 6 parallel signal from the estimated channel distortion, and outputs a carrier 1 through carrier 6 received digital signal 331.

[0129]

Frequency offset estimation section 332 receives parallel signal 306 and 316 as input, estimates the frequency offset amount from estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 1, and outputs a frequency offset estimation signal 333. For example, a frequency offset estimation signal is input to radio sections 303 and 313, and the received signal frequency offset is eliminated.

[0130]

Synchronization section 334 receives quadrature baseband signals 304 and 314 as input, establishes time synchronization by, for example, the estimation symbol 103 in FIG. 1, and outputs a timing signal 335.

[0131]

Using FIG. 1, FIG. 2, and FIG. 3, detailed explanations are given of the operation of a transmitting apparatus and a receiving apparatus of this embodiment.

[0132]

The operations of the transmitting apparatus will be described.

[0133]

Channel A serial/parallel conversion section 202 receives channel A transmit digital signal 201 and frame configuration signal 222 as input, and outputs  
5 channel A parallel signal 203 so as to place symbols in accordance with the channel A frame configuration in FIG. 1 - that is to say, so as to place information symbols, control symbols, and estimation symbols in carrier 1 through carrier 12.

10 [0134]

Channel B serial/parallel conversion section 212 receives channel B transmit digital signal 211 and frame configuration signal 222 as input, and outputs channel  
15 B parallel signal 213 so as to place symbols in accordance with the channel B frame configuration in FIG. 1 - that is to say, so as to place information symbols, control symbols, and estimation symbols in carrier 7 through carrier 12.

[0135]

20 Estimation symbols 103 are inserted for time synchronization and frequency offset estimation. Also, channel A carrier 1 through carrier 6 estimation symbols are used by a receiving apparatus to estimate transmission path distortion and demodulate channel  
25 A carrier 1 through carrier 6 information symbols. At this time, estimation symbols are not inserted in carrier 1 through carrier 6 in channel B. Estimation

symbols of channel A and channel B carrier 7 through carrier 12 are symbols for separating information symbols of channel A and channel B carrier 7 through carrier 12. For example, by using mutually orthogonal symbols for estimation symbols comprising channel A carrier 7 through carrier 12 and estimation symbols comprising channel B carrier 7 through carrier 12, it is easy to separate information symbols of channel A and channel B carrier 7 through carrier 12.

10 [0136]

When channel A carrier 1 through carrier 6 information symbols and channel A and channel B carrier 7 through carrier 12 information symbols are compared, in the receiving apparatus channel A carrier 1 through carrier 6 information symbols are of better quality than channel A and channel B carrier 7 through carrier 12 information symbols. Considering this fact, it is appropriate for information of high importance to be transmitted in channel A carrier 1 through carrier 6 information symbols.

20

[0137]

It is also possible to transmit one kind of information medium in channel A in carrier 1 through carrier 6, and transmit one kind of information medium in channel A and channel B in carrier 7 through carrier 12, such as transmitting video information, for example, using carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A information

25

symbols, and transmitting Hi-Vision video using carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A and channel B information symbols. Also, the same kind of information medium may be transmitted in carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A transmission and carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A and channel B transmission. At this time, the compression ratio when coding, for example, will be different for the same kind of information.

10 [0138]

It is also possible to transmit information in a hierarchical fashion, with a certain kind of information transmitted by means of carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A information symbols, and difference information transmitted using carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A and channel B information symbols.

[0139]

The operation of a receiving apparatus is explained.

[0140]

20 Synchronization section 334 is able to establish time synchronization with the transmitting apparatus and the receiving apparatus by detecting estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 1 in received quadrature baseband signal 304 and received quadrature baseband signal 314.

25 [0141]

Frequency offset estimation section 332 estimates the frequency offset from estimation symbols 103 in



parallel signal 306 and 316 in FIG. 1.

[0142]

Signal processing section 321 separates channel A and channel B carrier 7 through carrier 12 multiplexed signals in FIG. 1 into carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A signal and carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B signal, and outputs them as carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A parallel signal 322 and carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B parallel signal 323 respectively.

10 [0143]

Carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A demodulation section 324 receives carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A parallel signal 322 as input, and outputs a carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A received digital signal 325. Also, carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B demodulation section 326 receives carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B parallel signal 323 as input, and outputs a carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B received digital signal 327. Carrier 1 through carrier 6 demodulation section 330 receives selected parallel signal 329 as input, estimates channel distortion from non-multiplexed carrier 1 through carrier 6 estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 1, demodulates the carrier 1 through carrier 6 parallel signal from the estimated channel distortion, and outputs carrier 1 through carrier 6 received digital signal 331. At this time, received digital signals 325 and 327 obtained from carrier 7

through carrier 12 channel A and channel B are of poor quality in comparison with carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A received digital signal 331, but can be transmitted at high speed. Therefore, carrier 1  
5 through carrier 6 channel A received digital signal 331 is suitable for transmission of important information and transmission of control information. Received digital signals 325 and 327 obtained from carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A and channel B  
10 are input to a decoder X, and decoded. Then carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A received digital signal 331 is input to a decoder Y, and decoded. By this means, different information X and Y can be obtained from different decoders X and Y, and although the information  
15 is the same in decoders X and Y, it is possible to transmit information with different compression ratios.

[0144]

It is possible to perform hierarchical transmission in which video is transmitted by means of carrier 1  
20 through carrier 6 channel A received digital signal 331 and difference information for Hi-Vision video is transmitted by received digital signals 325 and 327 obtained from carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A and channel B.

25 [0145]

In FIG. 1, FIG. 2, and FIG. 3, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels

and two antennas has been illustrated as an example, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas, multiplex frames using two channels and two of three antennas, and frames that cause the existence of non-multiplexed frames. Also, the frame configurations are not limited to those in FIG. 1. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly as long as a multicarrier method is used. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex ? Code Division Multiplex).

[0146]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0147]

Thus, by creating frames whereby a plurality of modulated signals are transmitted from a plurality of antennas and frames whereby a modulated signal is transmitted from one antenna and by transmitting important information in a modulated signal

transmitted from one antenna, it is possible to secure data quality in a receiving apparatus. Also, by transmitting different information in frames whereby a plurality of modulated signals are transmitted from a plurality of antennas and frames whereby a modulated signal is transmitted from one antenna, it is possible to transmit information of different quality and transmission speed.

[0148]

10 (Embodiment 2)

In Embodiment 2, a description is given of a communication method, transmitting apparatus, and receiving apparatus whereby, when a multicarrier communication system is used in which a base station performs communication with a plurality of terminals, non-multiplexed carriers and multiplexed carriers are provided in base station transmit frames, and a modulated signal is transmitted to a terminal using one or other of these types of carrier.

20 [0149]

FIG. 1 shows one example of the frame configuration of the base station transmit signal in this embodiment, FIG. 2 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus in the base station, and the operation is described above.

[0150]

FIG. 4 shows an example of the arrangement of a base

station and terminals according to Embodiment 2 of the present invention. In FIG. 4, reference numeral 401 indicates a base station, reference numeral 402 indicates terminal A, reference numeral 403 indicates terminal B, reference numeral 404 indicates terminal C, reference numeral 405 indicates terminal D, and reference numeral 406 indicates the communication limit of base station 401 transmit signals.

[0151]

FIG. 5 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus of this embodiment. Parts in FIG. 5 identical to those in FIG. 3 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 3.

[0152]

A radio wave propagation environment estimation section 501 receives parallel signals 306 and 316 as input, estimates the field strength, multipath environment, Doppler frequency, direction of arrival, channel fluctuation, interference intensity, polarized wave state, and delay profile of received signals received by antenna 301 and the field strength, multipath environment, Doppler frequency, direction of arrival, channel fluctuation, interference intensity, polarized wave state, and delay profile of received signals received by antenna 311, and outputs this information as radio wave propagation environment information to 502.

[0153]

FIG. 6 shows an example of the configuration of a transmitting apparatus of this embodiment. An information generation section 604 receives data 601,  
5 radio wave propagation environment information 602, and request information 603 that a user or communication terminal considers necessary, such as transmission speed, modulation method, and received data quality, for example, as input, and generates and outputs a  
10 transmit digital signal 605.

[0154]

Modulated signal generation section 606 receives transmit digital signal 605 as input and outputs a transmit quadrature baseband signal 607.

15 [0155]

Radio section 608 receives transmit quadrature baseband signal 607 as input and outputs a modulated signal 609, which is output as a radio wave from an antenna 610.

20 [0156]

FIG. 7 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus that receives the signal transmitted from one terminal of the base station. In FIG. 7, a radio section 703 receives a received  
25 signal 702 received by an antenna 701 as input and outputs a received quadrature baseband signal 704.

[0157]

Demodulation section 705 receives received quadrature baseband signal 704 as input and outputs a received digital signal 706.

[0158]

5 Method determination section 708 extracts radiowave propagation environment information and request information contained in received digital signal 706, selects the method whereby the base station transmits to a terminal - that is, either a method whereby signals  
10 of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas, or a method whereby signals of a plurality of channels are not multiplexed and a signal of one channel is transmitted - and outputs this as a control signal 708.

15 [0159]

Using FIG. 1, FIG. 2, FIG. 4, FIG. 5, FIG. 6, and FIG. 7, detailed explanations are given of the communication method among the base station and the terminals.

20 [0160]

When the locations of the base station and terminals are as shown in FIG. 4, the reception status of terminal A 402 and terminal B 403 located far from base station 401 is poor, while the reception status of terminal  
25 C 404 and terminal D 405 is good as they are near base station 401. Considering this, it is assumed that assignment is performed to communication terminals in

3-carrier units as shown in FIG. 1, for example. In this case, in FIG. 1, carrier 7 through carrier 9 are assigned for communication with terminal C 404 and carrier 10 through carrier 12 are assigned for communication with terminal C 405, for both of which terminals the reception status is good, and communication is performed on channel A and channel B, so that the transmission speed is high. Also, carrier 1 through carrier 3 are assigned for communication with terminal A 402 and carrier 4 through carrier 6 in FIG. 2 are assigned for communication with terminal B 403, for both of which terminals the reception status is poor, and communication is performed on channel A, so that the transmission speed is low but received data quality is good.

[0161]

At this time, by transmitting information concerning channel assignment by means of control symbols 103 in FIG. 1, and having a terminal demodulate control symbols 103, it is possible to ascertain where in a frame information for that terminal is assigned.

[0162]

Next, the receiving apparatus and the transmitting apparatus in the terminal will be described in detail.

[0163]

FIG. 5 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus of the terminal. A radio wave



propagation environment estimation section 501 receives parallel signals 306, 316 as input, estimates the field strength, multipath environment, Doppler frequency, direction of arrival, channel fluctuation, interference intensity, polarized wave state, and delay profile of received signals received by antenna 301 and antenna 311 from estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 1, and outputs this information as radio wave propagation environment information 502.

10 [0164]

FIG. 6 shows an example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the terminal. Radio wave propagation environment information 502 estimated by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 501 of the receiving apparatus in FIG. 5 corresponds to radio wave propagation environment information 602, and is input to information generation section 604.

[0165]

Information generation section 604 receives data 20 601, radio wave propagation environment information 602, and request information 603 that a user or communication terminal considers necessary, such as transmission speed, modulation method, and received data quality, for example, as input and generates and 25 outputs transmit digital signal 605. By this means, a terminal transmits a signal containing the radio wave propagation environment when the terminal receives a

modulated signal transmitted from the base station, and request information requested by the user or terminal.

[0166]

5        Also, as a separated operation from this, information generation section 604 has radio wave propagation environment 602 and request information 603 comprising information that the user or terminal considers necessary, such as transmission speed, modulation method, and received data quality, for  
10        example, as input, determines and requests a communication method from radio wave propagation environment 602 and request information 603, and outputs transmit digital signal 605. At this time,  
15        information on the requested communication method is included in transmit digital signal 605. Here, "communication method" is information as to whether communication is performed by means of a multiplex signal or whether communication is performed by means  
20        of a non-multiplexed signal.

[0167]

Next, detailed explanations are given of the transmitting apparatus and the receiving apparatus in the base station.

25        [0168]

FIG. 7 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus that receives the signal

transmitted from terminal A, for example. Method determination section 707 extracts radio wave propagation environment information and request information contained in signal from transmitted from  
5 the transmitting apparatus in FIG. 6 of the terminal A or the requested communication method information, selects either a method whereby signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas, or a method whereby signals of a plurality of channels  
10 are not multiplexed and a signal of one channel is transmitted, and outputs this as a control signal 708.

[0169]

Frame configuration signal generation section 221 in the base station transmitting apparatus in FIG. 2  
15 receives control signal 708 from a terminal A, terminal B, terminal C, or terminal D receiving apparatus as input control signal 223, and outputs frame configuration signal 222. By this means, modulated signals conforming to the frame configurations in FIG.  
20 1 can be transmitted by the base station transmitting apparatus.

A description will now be given of the means of setting the communication method at the start of communication.

25 [0170]

Considering reception quality with respect to the radio wave propagation environment, the quality of

carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A information symbols is good in comparison with carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols.

5 [0171]

Therefore, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station maintains data quality by transmitting information to the terminal in carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A information symbols, thereby providing system stability.

10

[0172]

Alternatively, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station first transmits estimation symbols 103 as shown in FIG. 1 to the terminal, the terminal receives the initially transmitted estimation symbols 103, estimates the radio wave propagation environment, and transmits radio wave propagation environment estimation information and request information. Then, based on the radio wave propagation environment information and request information from the terminal, the base station selects either transmission of information by means of carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A information symbols or transmission of information by means of carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols, and starts communication. By this means, data quality can be

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maintained and therefore system stability is achieved.

[0173]

Alternatively, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station first transmits  
5 estimation symbols 103 as shown in FIG. 1 to the terminal, the terminal receives the initially transmitted estimation symbols 103, estimates the radio wave propagation environment, takes radio wave propagation environment estimation information and request  
10 information into consideration, selects either transmission of information by means of carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A information symbols or transmission of information by means of carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A information symbols and  
15 channel B information symbols, and makes a request to the base station. Based on the request from the terminal, the base station selects either transmission of information by means of carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A information symbols or transmission of  
20 information by means of carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols, and starts communication. By this means, data quality can be maintained and therefore system stability is achieved.

25 [0174]

In the above description, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels and two

antennas has been illustrated in FIG. 1, FIG. 2, and FIG. 3 as an example, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas, multiplex frames using two channels and two of three antennas, and frames that cause the existence of non-multiplexed frames. Also, the frame configurations are not limited to those in FIG. 1. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly as long as a multicarrier method is used. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0175]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0176]

Thus, when a base station performs communication with a plurality of terminals, by assigning non-multiplexed carriers in base station transmit frames in communication with a terminal whose reception status is poor, and assigning multiplexed carriers in communication with a terminal whose reception quality

is good, it is possible for a terminal to achieve compatibility between data transmission speed and received data quality.

[0177]

5 (Embodiment 3)

In Embodiment 3, a description is given of a transmitting apparatus that transmits a frequency of a multiplexed modulated signal and a frequency of a non-multiplexed modulated signal in a transmitting  
10 apparatus transmit frame, and a receiving apparatus that can demodulate a modulated signal of either frequency.

[0178]

FIG. 8 shows an example of frame configurations on  
15 the frequency-time axes of base station transmit signal channel A and channel B in frequency band f1 according to this embodiment. Reference numeral 102 indicates an information symbol, reference numeral 103 indicates an estimation symbol, and reference numeral 104  
20 indicates a control symbol. Estimation symbols 103 are pilot symbols for estimating time synchronization, frequency synchronization, and distortion due to the channel fluctuation, and control symbols 104 are symbols that transmit information used by a terminal  
25 for control, and are symbols for transmitting information by means of information symbols 102.

[0179]

At this time, channel A and channel B signals are transmitted from two antennas respectively.

[0180]

FIG. 9 shows an example of a frame configuration on the frequency-time axes of base station transmit signal channel C in frequency band f2 according to this embodiment. Reference numeral 102 indicates an information symbol, reference numeral 103 indicates an estimation symbol, and reference numeral 104 indicates a control symbol. Estimation symbols 103 are pilot symbols for estimating time synchronization, frequency synchronization, and distortion due to the channel fluctuation, and control symbols 104 are symbols that transmit information used by a terminal for control, and are symbols for transmitting information by means of information symbols 102.

[0181]

A channel C signal is transmitted from one antenna.

[0182]

FIG. 10 shows the base station transmit signal frequency arrangement according to this embodiment. Reference numeral 1001 indicates a channel A and channel B multiplex transmit signal, with the frequency band designated f1. Reference numeral 1002 indicates a channel C multiplex transmit signal, with the frequency band designated f2.

[0183]



FIG. 11 shows an example of the configuration of a transmitting apparatus of a base station according to this embodiment. Parts in FIG. 11 identical to those in FIG. 2 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 2.

[0184]

Channel C serial/parallel conversion section 1102 receives a channel C transmit digital signal 1101 and channel C frame configuration signal 222 as input and outputs parallel signal 1103 in accordance with the frame configuration.

[0185]

Channel C inverse discrete Fourier transform section 1104 receives channel C parallel signal 1103 as input and outputs a channel C post-inverse-Fourier-transform signal 1105.

[0186]

Channel C radio section 1106 receives channel C post-inverse-Fourier-transform signal 1105 as input and outputs a channel C transmit signal 1107.

[0187]

Channel C power amplification section 1108 receives as input and amplifies channel C transmit signal 1107, and outputs an amplified C transmit signal 1109 as a radio wave from a channel C antenna 1110.

[0188]

FIG. 12 shows the configuration of a receiving

apparatus of a terminal according to this embodiment.  
Radio section 1203 receives a frequency band f1  
received signal 1202 received by an antenna 1201 as  
input, and outputs a received quadrature baseband  
5 signal 1204.

[0189]

Fourier transform section 1205 receives received  
quadrature baseband signal 1204 as input, and outputs  
parallel signal 1206.

10 [0190]

Channel A channel distortion estimation section 1207  
receives parallel signal 1206 as input and outputs  
a channel A channel distortion parallel signal 1208.

[0191]

15 Channel B channel distortion estimation section 1209  
receives parallel signal 1206 as input and outputs  
a channel B channel distortion parallel signal 1210.

[0192]

20 A radio section 1213 receives a received signal 1212  
received by an antenna 1211 on frequency band f1 as  
input, and outputs a received quadrature baseband  
signal 1214.

[0193]

25 Fourier transform section 1215 receives received  
quadrature baseband signal 1214 as input, and outputs  
parallel signal 1216.

[0194]

Channel A channel distortion estimation section 1217 receives parallel signal 1216 as input and outputs a channel A channel distortion parallel signal 1218.

[0195]

5 Channel B channel distortion estimation section 1219 receives parallel signal 1216 as input, and outputs a channel B channel distortion parallel signal 1220.

[0196]

10 Signal processing section 1221 receives parallel signals 1206 and 1216, channel A channel distortion parallel signals 1208 and 1218, and channel B channel distortion parallel signals 1210 and 122 as input, and outputs channel A parallel signal 1222 and outputs channel B parallel signal 1223.

15 [0197]

Channel A demodulation section 1224 receives channel A parallel signal 1222 as input, and outputs a channel A received digital signal 1225.

[0198]

20 Channel B demodulation section 1226 receives channel B parallel signal 1223 as input, and outputs a channel B received digital signal 1227.

[0199]

25 Frequency offset estimation section 1228 receives parallel signal 1206 and 1216 as input, estimates the frequency offset amount from estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 8, and outputs a frequency offset estimation

signal 1229. Then, the frequency offset estimation signal is input to radio sections 1203 and 1213, for example, to eliminate the received signal frequency offset.

5           [0200]

Synchronization section 1230 receives received quadrature baseband signals 1204 and 1214 as input, acquires time synchronization, and outputs a timing signal 1231.

10          [0201]

A radio section 1234 receives a frequency band f2 received signal 1233 received by an antenna 1232 as input, and outputs a received quadrature baseband signal 1235.

15          [0202]

Fourier transform section 1236 receives received quadrature baseband signal 1235 as input, and outputs parallel signal 1237.

[0203]

20          Channel distortion estimation section 1238 receives parallel signal 1237 as input, and outputs a channel distortion parallel signal 1239.

[0204]

25          Demodulation section 1240 channel receives parallel signal 1237 and distortion parallel signal 1239 as input, eliminates channel distortion from parallel signal 1237, demodulates the signal, and outputs a channel

C received digital signal 1241.

[0205]

Using FIG. 8, FIG. 9, FIG. 10, FIG. 11, and FIG. 12, the operation of the transmitting apparatus and  
5 the receiving apparatus will be described in detail.

[0206]

FIG. 10 shows one example of the base station transmit  
signal frequency arrangement according to this  
embodiment. In FIG. 10, carriers are arranged in  
10 frequency f1 and frequency f2, and frequency f1 is  
assigned for base station transmission, the frame  
configurations at this time being as shown in FIG. 8.  
Frequency f2 is assigned for base station transmission,  
the frame configuration at this time being as shown  
15 in FIG. 9. At frequency f1, for example, channel A  
and channel B are transmitted and are multiplexed, and  
the transmission speed is high but received data quality  
is poor. At frequency f2, on the other hand, channel  
C is transmitted, and as there is no multiplexing, the  
20 transmission speed is low but received data quality  
is good.

[0207]

FIG. 11 shows an example of the configuration of  
a transmitting apparatus according to this embodiment.

25 [0208]

Channel A serial/parallel conversion section 202  
receives channel A transmit digital signal 201 and

frame configuration signal 222 as input and outputs  
channel A parallel signal 203 in which information  
symbols, control symbols, and estimation symbols are  
present, in accordance with the channel A frame  
5 configuration in FIG. 8.

[0209]

Channel B serial/parallel conversion section 212  
receives channel B transmit digital signal 211 and  
frame configuration signal 222 as input and outputs  
10 channel B parallel signal 213 in which information  
symbols, control symbols, and estimation symbols are  
present, in accordance with the channel B frame  
configuration in FIG. 8.

[0210]

15 Channel A and channel B signals are then transmitted  
at frequency  $f_1$ .

[0211]

Estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 8 are inserted for  
time synchronization and frequency offset estimation.  
20 They are also signals for performing channel estimation  
for separating channel A and channel B signals.

[0212]

Channel C serial/parallel conversion section 1102  
receives channel B transmit digital signal 1101 and  
frame configuration signal 222 as input and outputs  
25 channel C parallel signal 1103 in which information  
symbols, control symbols, and estimation symbols are

present, in accordance with the channel C frame configuration in FIG. 9.

[0213]

5 A channel C signal is then transmitted at frequency f2.

[0214]

Estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 9 are inserted for time synchronization and frequency offset estimation.

[0215]

10 When channel A information symbols and channel A and channel B information symbols are compared with channel C information symbols, in the receiving apparatus they are of better quality than channel C information symbols. Considering this fact, it is  
15 appropriate for information of high importance to be transmitted in channel C information symbols.

[0216]

It is possible to transmit one kind of information medium in channel C, and transmit one kind of information  
20 medium in channel A and channel B, such as transmitting video information, for example, using channel C information symbols, and transmitting Hi-Vision video using channel A and channel B information symbols. Also, the same kind of information medium may be transmitted  
25 in channel C transmission and channel A and channel B transmission. At this time, the compression ratio when coding, for example, will be different for the

same kind of information.

[0217]

It is also possible to transmit information in a hierarchical fashion, with a certain kind of  
5 information transmitted by means of channel C information symbols, and difference information transmitted using channel A and channel B information symbols.

[0218]

10 Next, the operation of the receiving apparatus will be described.

[0219]

Synchronization section 1230 acquires time synchronization between the receiving apparatus and  
15 the transmitting apparatus by detecting estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 8 in a received quadrature baseband signal 1204 and a received signal 1214.

[0220]

Frequency offset estimation section 1228 estimates  
20 the frequency offset amount from estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 8 in parallel signal 1206 and 1216.

[0221]

Signal processing section 1221 separates channel A and channel B multiplexed signals 1206 and 1216 in  
25 FIG. 8 into channel A and channel B signals and outputs channel A parallel signal 1222 and channel B parallel signal 1223.



[0222]

Synchronization section 1244 acquires time synchronization from estimation symbols in FIG. 9 in received quadrature baseband signal 1235.

5 [0223]

Frequency offset estimation section 1242 estimates the frequency offset from estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 9 in parallel signal 1237.

[0224]

10 Channel distortion estimation section 1238 receives parallel signal 1237 as input, estimates channel distortion from estimation symbols in FIG. 9, and outputs a channel distortion parallel signal 1239.

[0225]

15 Channel C demodulation section 1240 receives parallel signal 1237 and channel distortion parallel signal 1239 as input, demodulates information symbols 102 in FIG. 9, and outputs a channel C received digital signal 1241.

20 [0226]

At this time, received digital signals 1225 and 1227 obtained from channel A and channel B are of poor quality in comparison with channel C received digital signal 1241, but can be transmitted at high speed. Considering  
25 this fact, channel C received digital signal 1241 is suitable for transmission of important information and transmission of control information. Received

digital signals 1225 and 1227 obtained from channel A and channel B are input to a decoder X, and decoded. Then channel C received digital signal 1241 is input to a decoder Y, and decoded. By this means, different  
5 information X and Y can be obtained from different decoders X and Y, and although the information is the same in decoders X and Y, it is possible to transmit information with different compression ratios.

[0227]

10 It is possible to perform hierarchical transmission in which video is transmitted by means of channel C received digital signal 1241 and difference information for Hi-Vision video is transmitted by received digital signals 1225 and 1227 obtained from  
15 channel A and channel B.

[0228]

In FIG. 8, the use of multiplex frames on two channels is illustrated, but the present invention is not limited to this. Also, in FIG. 10, an example with two frequency  
20 bands is illustrated, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible for there to be three frequency bands, and for frequencies to be assigned for 3-channel multiplex transmission, 2-channel multiplex transmission, and single-channel  
25 transmission. A description has been given above that refers to a configuration with two antennas transmitting two channels and one antenna transmitting

one channel in the transmitting apparatus in FIG. 11, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, the transmitting apparatus may be equipped with two or more antennas for transmitting two channels.

5 Also, in the case where there are three frequency bands, and frequencies are assigned for 3-channel multiplex transmission, 2-channel multiplex transmission, and single-channel transmission, the transmitting apparatus may be equipped with a plurality of antennas  
10 for 3-channel multiplex transmission, or may be equipped with a plurality of antennas for 2-channel multiplex transmission, or may be equipped with a plurality of antennas for single-channel transmission. The same applies to the receiving apparatus in FIG.  
15 12. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly as long as a multicarrier method is used. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as  
20 the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex ? Code Division Multiplex).

[0229]

25 Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0230]

Thus, there is a frequency for transmitting a plurality of modulated signals from a plurality of antennas and a frequency for transmitting a modulated signal from one antenna, and by transmitting important  
5 information in a modulated signal transmitted from one antenna, it is possible to secure data quality in a receiving apparatus. Also, by transmitting different information at a frequency for transmitting a plurality of modulated signals from a plurality of antennas and  
10 a frequency for transmitting a modulated signal from one antenna, it is possible to transmit information of different quality and transmission speed.

[0231]

(Embodiment 4)

15 In Embodiment 4, a description is given of a communication method, transmitting apparatus, and receiving apparatus whereby, when a base station performs communication with a plurality of terminals, a frequency of a multiplexed modulated signal and a  
20 frequency of a non-multiplexed modulated signal are provided in transmit frames, and a modulated signal is transmitted to a terminal using one or other of these frequencies.

[0232]

25 FIG. 4 shows an example of the arrangement of the base station and the terminals according to Embodiment 4. FIG. 7 shows one example of the configuration of

the receiving apparatus of the base station according to this embodiment. FIG. 8 shows one example of the frame configuration of the base station transmit signal according to this embodiment. FIG. 9 shows one example of the frame configuration of the base station transmit signal according to this embodiment. FIG. 10 shows one arrangement of the base station transmit signal. FIG. 11 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the base station according to this embodiment. Details are described above.

[0233]

FIG. 13 shows one example of the configuration of the receiving apparatus of the terminal according to this embodiment, and parts identical to those in FIG. 12 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 12.

[0234]

Radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1301 receives parallel signals 1206 and 1216 as input, estimates the radio wave propagation environments of received signals received by antenna 1201 and antenna 1211, respectively, and outputs radio wave propagation environment estimation information 1302.

[0235]

Radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1303 receives parallel signal 1237 as input,

estimates the radio wave propagation environment of a received signals received by antenna 1232, and outputs radio wave propagation environment estimation information 1304.

5 [0236]

FIG. 14 shows an example of the configuration of a transmitting apparatus of a base station according to this embodiment. Parts in FIG. 14 identical to those in FIG. 6 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 6.

10

[0237]

Information generation section 604 has transmit digital signal 601, radio wave propagation environment information 1401 and 1402, and request information 603 as input and outputs and generates transmit digital signal 605.

15

[0238]

Using FIG. 4, FIG. 7, FIG. 8, FIG. 9, FIG. 10, FIG. 11, FIG. 13, and FIG. 14, the communication method among the base station and the terminals according to this embodiment is explained in detail.

20

[0239]

It is assumed that the locations of the base station and terminals are as shown in FIG. 4. At this time, the reception status of terminal A 402 and terminal B 403 located far from base station 401 is poor, while the reception status of terminal C 404 and terminal

25

D 405 is good as they are near base station 401. Considering this, for example, as shown in FIG. 8, assignment is performed for communication terminals with regard to time-unit or frequency-unit. For  
5 example, time 3 through time 6 are assigned for communication with terminal C and time 7 through time 10 are assigned for communication with terminal D. Alternatively, carrier 1 through carrier 3 are assigned for communication with terminal C and carrier 4 through  
10 carrier 6 are assigned for communication with terminal D. At this time, communication is performed on channel A and channel B, so that the transmission speed is high.

[0240]

Then, assignment is performed for terminal A 402  
15 and terminal B 403 for both of which the reception status is poor, with regard to time-unit or frequency-unit, as shown in FIG. 9. For example, time 3 through time 6 are assigned for communication with terminal A, and time 7 through time 10 are assigned for communication  
20 with terminal B. Alternatively, carrier 1 through carrier 3 are assigned for communication with terminal A and carrier 4 through carrier 6 are assigned for communication with terminal B. At this time, communication is performed on channel C, so that the  
25 transmission speed is low but received data quality is good.

[0241]

Also, as shown in FIG. 10, the multiplexed signal of channel A and channel B in FIG. 8 is transmitted at frequency f1, and the multiplexed signal of channel C in FIG. 9 is transmitted at frequency f2.

5 [0242]

At this time, information concerning channel assignment is transmitted by control symbols 103 in FIG. 8 or FIG. 9, a terminal demodulates control symbols 103, whereby it is possible to ascertain where a frame  
10 information for that terminal is assigned.

[0243]

The operation of the receiving apparatus and transmitting apparatus of a terminal will now be described in detail.

15 [0244]

FIG. 13 shows one example of the receiving apparatus of the terminal. In FIG. 13, radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1301 receives parallel signals 1206 and 1216 as input, estimates the field  
20 strength, multipath environment, Doppler frequency, direction of arrival, channel fluctuation, interference intensity, polarized wave state, and delay profile of a signal received by antenna 1201 and a signal received by antenna 1211 from estimation  
25 symbols 103 in FIG. 8, for example, and outputs them as radio wave propagation environment information 1302.



[0245]

Radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1303 receives parallel signal 1237 as input, estimates the field strength, multipath environment, Doppler frequency, direction of arrival, channel fluctuation, interference intensity, polarized wave state, and delay profile of a signal received by antenna 1232 from estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 9, and outputs them as radio wave propagation environment information 1304.

[0246]

FIG. 14 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the terminal. Radio wave propagation environment estimation information 1302 estimated by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1301 of the receiving apparatus in FIG. 13 corresponds to radio wave propagation environment information 1401, and radio wave propagation environment estimation information 1304 estimated by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1303 corresponds to radio wave propagation environment information 1402, and radio wave propagation environment information 1401 and radio wave propagation environment information 1402 are input to information generation section 604.

[0247]

Information generation section 604 receives data

601, radio wave propagation environment information 1401 and 1402, and request information 603 that a user or communication terminal considers necessary, such as transmission speed, modulation method, and received data quality, for example, as input and generates and outputs transmit digital signal 605. By this means, a terminal transmits a signal containing the radio wave propagation environment when the terminal receives a modulated signal transmitted from the base station, and request information requested by the user or terminal.

[0248]

Also, information generation section 604 receives data 601, radio wave propagation environment information 602, and request information 603 that a user or communication terminal considers necessary, such as transmission speed, modulation method, and received data quality, as input, determines and requests a communication method from radio wave propagation environment information 1401 and 1402 and request information 603, and outputs transmit digital signal 605. At this time, information on the requested communication method is included in transmit digital signal 605. Here, "communication method" is information as to whether communication is performed by means of a multiplex signal and frequency f1 or whether communication is performed by means of a

non-multiplexed signal and frequency f2.

[0249]

The operation of the receiving apparatus and transmitting apparatus of the base station will now  
5 be described in detail.

[0250]

FIG. 7 shows one example of the configuration of the receiving apparatus that receives the signal transmitted by, for example, terminal A in the base  
10 station. Method determination section 707 extracts radio wave propagation environment information and request information contained in a signal transmitted by the terminal A transmitting apparatus (FIG. 14), or extracts requested communication method information,  
15 selects the frequency f1 method whereby signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas, or the frequency f2 method whereby signals of a plurality of channels are not multiplexed and a signal of one channel is transmitted, and outputs this  
20 as control signal 708.

[0251]

Frame configuration signal generation section 221 in the base station transmitting apparatus in FIG. 11 receives control signal 708 as input from the receiving  
25 apparatus for terminal A, terminal B, terminal C, or terminal D as input control signal 223, and outputs frame configuration signal 222. By this means,

modulated signals conforming to the frame configurations in FIG. 8 and FIG. 9 can be transmitted by the base station transmitting apparatus.

[0252]

5       A description will now be given of the means of setting the communication method at the start of communication.

[0253]

10       Considering reception quality with respect to the radio wave propagation environment, the quality of channel C information symbols is good in comparison with channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols.

[0254]

15       Therefore, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station maintains data quality by transmitting information to the terminal by channel C information symbols, thereby providing system stability.

20       [0255]

25       Alternatively, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station first transmits estimation symbols 103 as shown in FIG. 8 and FIG. 9 to the terminal. The terminal then receives the initially transmitted estimation symbols 103, estimates the radio wave propagation environment, and transmits radio wave propagation environment

estimation information and request information. Then, based on the radio wave propagation environment information and request information from the terminal, the base station selects either transmission of information by means of channel C information symbols or transmission of information by means of channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols, and starts communication. By this means, data quality can be maintained and therefore system stability is achieved.

[0256]

Alternatively, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station first transmits estimation symbols 103 as shown in FIG. 8 and FIG. 9 to the terminal, the terminal receives the initially transmitted estimation symbols 103, estimates the radio wave propagation environment, takes radio wave propagation environment estimation information and request information into consideration, selects either transmission of information by means of channel C information symbols or transmission of information by means of channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols, and makes a request to the base station. Based on the request from the terminal, the base station selects either transmission of information by means of channel C information symbols or transmission of information by means of channel A

information symbols and channel B information symbols, and starts communication. By this means, data quality can be maintained and therefore system stability is achieved.

5 [0257]

In the above description, in FIG. 8, the use of multiplex frames on two channels is illustrated, but the present invention is not limited to this. Also, in FIG. 10, an example with two frequency bands is  
10 illustrated, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible for there to be three frequency bands, and for frequencies to be assigned for 3-channel multiplex transmission, 2-channel multiplex transmission, and single-channel  
15 transmission. A description has been given above that refers to a configuration with two antennas transmitting two channels and one antenna transmitting one channel in the transmitting apparatus in FIG. 11, but the present invention is not limited to this, and  
20 two or more antennas may be provided for transmitting two channels. Also, in the case where there are three frequency bands, and frequencies are assigned for 3-channel multiplex transmission, 2-channel multiplex transmission, and single-channel transmission, it is  
25 also possible to provide a plurality of antennas for 3-channel multiplex transmission, to provide a plurality of antennas for 2-channel multiplex

transmission, and to provide a plurality of antennas for single-channel transmission. The same applies to the receiving apparatus in FIG. 13. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with either a multicarrier method or a single-carrier method. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex ? Code Division Multiplex).

[0258]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0259]

Thus, when a base station performs communication with a plurality of terminals, by assigning a non-multiplexed frequency in base station transmit frames in communication with a terminal whose reception status is poor, and assigning a multiplexed frequency in communication with a terminal whose reception quality is good, it is possible for a terminal to achieve compatibility between data transmission speed and received data quality.

[0260]

(Embodiment 5)

In Embodiment 5, a description is given of a transmitting apparatus that transmits a non-multiplexed time modulated signal and a multiplexed time modulated signal in transmit frames, and a receiving apparatus that can demodulate either time modulated signals .

[0261]

FIG. 15 shows an example of the frame configuration on the frequency-time axes of channel A and channel B according to this embodiment. Reference numeral 101 indicates a guard symbol, reference numeral 102 indicates an information symbol, reference numeral 103 indicates an estimation symbol, and reference numeral 104 indicates a control symbol. Here, guard symbols 101 are symbols for which there is no modulated signal, estimation symbols 103 are pilot symbols for estimating time synchronization, frequency synchronization, and distortion due to the channel fluctuation, and control symbols 104 are symbols that transmit information used by a terminal for control, and are symbols for transmitting information by means of information symbols 102.

[0262]

In time 3 through time 10, channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols are transmitted, and in time 11 through time 18, only channel



A information symbols are transmitted.

[0263]

FIG. 2 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus according to this embodiment, as described above.

[0264]

FIG. 16 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 5. Parts in FIG. 16 identical to those in FIG. 3 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 3.

[0265]

Signal processing section 321 receives parallel signals 306 and 316, channel A channel distortion parallel signals 308 and 318, and channel B channel distortion parallel signals 310 and 320, as input separates them into channel A parallel signal 1601 and channel B parallel signal 1604 of the time in which channel A and channel B in FIG. 1 are multiplexed, and outputs them.

[0266]

Channel A demodulation section 1602 receives as input and demodulates separated channel A parallel signal 1601, and outputs a channel A received digital signal 1603.

[0267]

Channel B demodulation section 1605 receives as input and demodulates separated channel B parallel

signal 1604, and outputs a channel B received digital signal 1606.

[0268]

5 Selection section 328 receives parallel signals 306 and 316 as input, selects the parallel signal with the greater field strength, for example, of the times of only channel A signal in FIG. 1, and outputs it as a selected parallel signal 1607.

[0269]

10 Channel A demodulation section 1608 receives selected parallel signal 1607 as input, and outputs a channel A received digital signal 1609.

[0270]

15 Using FIG. 2, FIG. 15, and FIG. 16, the operation of the transmitting apparatus and the receiving apparatus according to this embodiment will be described in detail.

[0271]

20 The operation of the transmitting apparatus will now be described.

[0272]

25 Channel A serial/parallel conversion section 202 receives channel A transmit digital signal 201 and frame configuration signal 222 as input and outputs channel A parallel signal 203 so that information symbols, control symbols, and estimation symbols are present, as in the channel A frame configuration in

FIG. 15.

[0273]

Channel B serial/parallel conversion section 212 receives channel B transmit digital signal 211 and frame configuration signal 222 as input and outputs channel B parallel signal 213 with time 1 estimation symbols 102 and time 3 through 10 information symbols 102 according to the channel B frame configuration in FIG. 15.

10 [0274]

Estimation symbols 103 are inserted for time synchronization and frequency offset estimation. They are also used for signal separation in frames in which channel A and channel B symbols are multiplexed.

15 [0275]

When time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols and time 3 through 10 channel A and channel B information symbols are compared, in the receiving apparatus, time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols are of better quality than time 3 through 10 channel A and channel B information symbols. Considering this fact, it is appropriate for information of high importance to be transmitted by means of time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols.

25 [0276]

It is possible to transmit one kind of information medium by means of time 11 through 18 channel A

information symbols, and transmit one kind of information medium by means of time 3 through 10 channel A and channel B information symbols, such as transmitting video information by means of time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols, and transmitting Hi-Vision video by means of time 3 through 10 channel A and channel B information symbols. Also, the same kind of information medium may be transmitted in time 11 through 18 channel A information symbol transmission and time 3 through 10 channel A and channel B information symbol transmission. At this time, the compression ratio when coding, for example, will be different for the same kind of information.

[0277]

It is also possible to transmit information in a hierarchical fashion, with a certain kind of information transmitted by means of time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols, and difference information transmitted by means of time 3 through 10 channel A and channel B information symbols.

[0278]

The operation of the receiving apparatus is explained.

[0279]

Synchronization section 334 detects estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 15 of received quadrature baseband signal 304 and received signal 314, whereby the

receiving apparatus can be synchronized with the transmitting apparatus.

[0280]

Frequency offset estimation section 332 can estimate  
5 the frequency offset from estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 15 in parallel signal 306 and 316.

[0281]

Signal processing section 321 separates time 3  
through 10 channel A and channel B information symbol  
10 multiplexed signals in FIG. 15 into a time 3 through 10 channel A signal and a time 3 through 10 channel B signal, and outputs the resulting signals as channel A parallel signal 1601 and channel B parallel signal 1604 respectively.

15 [0282]

Channel A demodulation section 1602 receives channel A parallel signal 1601 as input, and outputs channel A received digital signal 1603. Channel B demodulation section 1605 has channel B parallel signal  
20 1604 as input, and outputs channel B received digital signal 1606.

[0283]

Channel A demodulation section 1608 receives selected parallel signal 1607 as input, estimates  
25 channel distortion from estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 15, demodulates the time 11 through 18 channel A parallel signal from the estimated channel distortion, and

outputs received digital signal 1609.

[0284]

At this time, received digital signals 1603 and 1606 obtained from channel A and channel B are of poor quality  
5 in comparison with channel A received digital signal 1609, but can be transmitted at high speed. Considering this fact, channel A received digital signal 1609 is suitable for transmission of important information and transmission of control information. Received  
10 digital signals 1603 and 1606 obtained from channel A and channel B are input to a decoder X, and decoded. Then channel A received digital signal 1609 is input to a decoder Y, and decoded. By this means, different information X and Y can be obtained from different  
15 decoders X and Y, and although the information is the same in decoders X and Y, it is possible to transmit information with different compression ratios.

[0285]

It is possible to perform hierarchical transmission  
20 in which video is transmitted by means of channel A received digital signal 1609 and difference information for Hi-Vision video is transmitted by received digital signals 1603 and 1606 obtained from channel A and channel B.

25 [0286]

In FIG. 2, FIG. 15, and FIG. 16, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels

and two antennas has been illustrated as an example, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas, multiplex frames using two channels and two of three antennas, and frames that cause the existence of non-multiplexed frames. Also, the frame configurations are not limited to those in FIG. 1. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with either a multicarrier method or a single-carrier method. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex ? Code Division Multiplex).

[0287]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0288]

Thus, by having frames whereby a plurality of modulated signals are transmitted from a plurality of antennas and frames whereby a modulated signal is transmitted from one antenna, and transmitting important information by means of a modulated signal

transmitted from one antenna, it is possible to secure data quality in a receiving apparatus. Also, by transmitting different information with frames whereby a plurality of modulated signals are transmitted from a plurality of antennas and frames whereby a modulated signal is transmitted from one antenna, it is possible to transmit information with different qualities and different transmission speeds.

[0289]

10 (Embodiment 6)

In Embodiment 6, a description is given of a communication method, transmitting apparatus, and receiving apparatus whereby, when a base station performs communication with a plurality of terminals, non-multiplexed frames and multiplexed frames are provided in base station transmit frames, and a modulated signal is transmitted to a terminal using one or other of these types of frame.

[0290]

20 FIG. 2 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the base station according to this embodiment, FIG. 4 shows one example of the arrangement state of the base station and the terminal according to this embodiment, FIG. 6 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the terminal according to this embodiment, FIG. 7 shows one example of the configuration of the



receiving apparatus of the base station, FIG. 15 shows one example of the frame configuration of the base station transmit signal according to this embodiment, and the operation is described above.

5 [0291]

FIG. 17 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus of a terminal according to Embodiment 6. Parts in FIG. 17 identical to those in FIG. 3 or FIG. 16 are assigned to the same reference  
10 numerals as in FIG. 3 or FIG. 16.

[0292]

A radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1701 receives parallel signals 306 and 316 as input, estimates the field strength, multipath  
15 environment, Doppler frequency, direction of arrival, channel fluctuation, interference intensity, polarized wave state, and delay profile of received signals received by antenna 301 and the field strength, multipath environment, Doppler frequency, direction  
20 of arrival, channel fluctuation, interference intensity, polarized wave state, and delay profile of received signals received by antenna 311, and outputs this information as radio wave propagation environment information to 1702.

25 [0293]

Using FIG. 2, FIG. 4, FIG. 6, FIG. 7, FIG. 15, and FIG. 17, the communication method among the base station

and the terminals according to this embodiment is explained in detail.

[0294]

It is assumed that the locations of the base station  
5 and terminals are as shown in FIG. 4. At this time,  
the reception status of terminal A 402 and terminal  
B 403 located far from base station 401 is poor, while  
the reception status of terminal C 404 and terminal  
D 405 is good as they are near base station 401.  
10 Considering this, it is assumed that assignment is  
performed to communication terminals as shown in FIG.  
15 in time-unit or frequency-unit, for example. For  
example, in channel A and channel B, time 3 through  
time 6 are assigned for communication with terminal  
C and time 7 through time 10 are assigned for  
communication with terminal D. Alternatively, in  
channel A and channel B, carrier 1 through carrier 3  
are assigned for communication with terminal C and  
carrier 4 through carrier 6 are assigned for  
communication with terminal D. At this time,  
communication is performed on channel A and channel  
B, so that the transmission speed is high.

[0295]

Then, assignment is performed to terminal A 402 and  
25 terminal B 403, for which the reception status is poor,  
as shown in FIG. 15 in time-unit or frequency-unit.  
For example, in channel A, time 11 through time 14 are

assigned for communication with terminal A and time 15 through time 18 are assigned for communication with terminal B. Alternatively, in channel A, carrier 1 through carrier 3 are assigned for communication with terminal A and carrier 4 through carrier 6 are assigned for communication with terminal B. At this time, communication is performed on only channel A, so that the transmission speed is low but received data quality is good.

10 [0296]

At this time, by transmitting information concerning channel assignment by means of control symbols 104 in FIG. 15, and having a terminal demodulate control symbols 104, it is possible to ascertain where in a frame information for that terminal is assigned.

15 [0297]

Next, the receiving apparatus and the transmitting apparatus of the terminal are explained in detail.

[0298]

20 FIG. 17 shows one example of the configuration of the receiving apparatus of the terminal. A radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1701 receives parallel signals 306 and 316 as input, estimates the field strength, multipath environment, 25 Doppler frequency, direction of arrival, channel fluctuation, interference intensity, polarized wave state, and delay profile of received signals received

by antenna 301 and of received signals received by antenna 311 by means of estimation symbols 103 in FIG. 15, and outputs this information as radio wave propagation environment information 1702.

5 [0299]

FIG. 6 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the terminal. Radio wave propagation environment information 1702 estimated by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 10 1701 of the receiving apparatus in FIG. 17 corresponds to radio wave propagation environment information 602, and is input to information generation section 604.

[0300]

Information generation section 604 receives data 15 601, radio wave propagation environment information 602, and request information 603 that a user or communication terminal considers necessary, such as transmission speed, modulation method, and received data quality, for example, as input, and generates and 20 outputs transmit digital signal 605. By this means, a terminal transmits a signal containing the radio wave propagation environment when the terminal receives a modulated signal transmitted from the base station, and request information requested by the user or 25 terminal.

[0301]

Also, as the operation different from this,

information generation section 604 receives data 601, radio wave propagation environment information 602, and request information 603 that a user or communication terminal considers necessary, such as transmission speed, modulation method, and received data quality, as input, determines and requests a communication method from radio wave propagation environment information 602 and request information 603, and outputs transmit digital signal 605. At this time, information on the requested communication method is included in transmit digital signal 605. Here, "communication method" is information as to whether communication is performed by means of a multiplex signal or whether communication is performed by means of a non-multiplexed signal.

[0302]

Next, the transmitting apparatus and the receiving apparatus of the base station are explained in detail.

[0303]

FIG. 7 shows one example of the configuration of the receiving apparatus that receives the signal transmitted from the terminal A, for example. Method determination section 707 extracts radio wave propagation environment information and request information contained in a signal transmitted by the terminal A transmitting apparatus (FIG. 6), or extracts requested communication method information, selects

either a method whereby signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas or a method whereby signals of a plurality of channels are not multiplexed and a signal of one channel is transmitted, and outputs this information as control signal 708.

[0304]

Frame configuration signal generation section 221 in the base station transmitting apparatus in FIG. 2 receives control signal 708 from a terminal A, terminal B, terminal C, or terminal D receiving apparatus as input control signal 223, and outputs frame configuration signal 222. By this means, modulated signals conforming to the frame configurations in FIG. 15 can be transmitted by the base station transmitting apparatus.

[0305]

A description will now be given of the means of setting the communication method at the start of communication.

[0306]

Considering reception quality with respect to the radio wave propagation environment, the quality of time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols is good in comparison with time 3 through 10 channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols.

[0307]

Therefore, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station maintains data quality by transmitting information to the terminal by means of time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols, thereby providing system stability.

[0308]

Alternatively, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station first transmits estimation symbols 103 as shown in FIG. 15 to the terminal, the terminal receives the initially transmitted estimation symbols 103, estimates the radio wave propagation environment, and transmits radio wave propagation environment estimation information and request information. Then, based on the radio wave propagation environment information and request information from the terminal, the base station selects either transmission of information by means of time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols or transmission of information by means of time 3 through 10 channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols, and starts communication. By this means, data quality can be maintained and therefore system stability is achieved.

[0309]

Alternatively, when a terminal and base station start communicating, the base station first transmits estimation symbols 103 as shown in FIG. 8 and FIG. 9

to the terminal, the terminal receives the initially transmitted estimation symbols 103, estimates the radio wave propagation environment, takes radio wave propagation environment estimation information and  
5 request information into consideration, selects either transmission of information by means of time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols or transmission of information by means of time 3 through 10 channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols,  
10 and makes a request to the base station. Based on the request from the terminal, the base station selects either transmission of information by means of time 11 through 18 channel A information symbols or transmission of information by means of time 3 through  
15 10 channel A information symbols and channel B information symbols, and starts communication. By this means, data quality can be maintained and therefore system stability is achieved.

[0310]

20 In FIG. 2, FIG. 15, and FIG. 17, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels and two antennas has been illustrated as an example, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present  
25 invention similarly with multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas, multiplex frames using two channels and two of three antennas, and frames that



cause the existence of non-multiplexed frames. Also, the frame configurations are not limited to those in FIG. 1. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but  
5 it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method with regard to time-unit and frequency-unit assignment, or a single-carrier method with regard to time-unit assignment. Moreover, a spread spectrum  
10 communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0311]

15 Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0312]

Thus, when a base station performs communication with a plurality of terminals, by assigning a  
20 non-multiplexed frame in base station transmit frames in communication with a terminal whose reception status is poor, and assigning a multiplexed frame in communication with a terminal whose reception quality is good, it is possible for a terminal to achieve  
25 compatibility between data transmission speed and data transmission quality.

[0313]

(Embodiment 7)

In Embodiment 7, a description is given of coding and pilot symbol configuration methods in a communication method whereby modulated signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas at the same frequency, and an associated transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus.

[0314]

FIG. 18 shows an example of the transmit signal frame configuration transmitted by a base station according to Embodiment 7. Parts in FIG. 18 identical to those in FIG. 1 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 1.

[0315]

In this case, pilot symbols 1801 are inserted in a regular manner in a channel A. After separating a channel A signal and a channel B signal, channel A information symbols 102 can be demodulated by estimating channel A frequency offset and channel distortion by means of these pilot symbols 1801.

[0316]

At this time, pilot symbols are not inserted in a channel B signal. Performing coding on channel A or making a channel A signal a pilot at this time makes it possible to demodulate channel B information symbols 102.

[0317]

FIG. 19 shows an example of the configuration of a transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 7. Parts in FIG. 19 identical to those in FIG. 2 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 2.

5 [0318]

A coding section 1901 receives channel A transmit digital signal 201 and channel B transmit digital signal 211 as input, codes channel B transmit digital signal 211 on the basis of channel A transmit digital signal 201, and outputs a post-coding transmit digital signal 1902.

10 [0319]

Then serial/parallel conversion section 212 receives post-coding transmit digital signal 1902 as input, and outputs post-conversion parallel signal 213.

15 [0320]

FIG. 20 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 7. Parts in FIG. 20 identical to those in FIG. 3 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 3.

20 [0321]

Channel A demodulation section 2003 receives separated channel A parallel signal 2001 as input, and outputs a channel A received digital signal 2004.

25 [0322]

Channel B demodulation section 2005 receives

separated channel A parallel signal 2001 and separated channel B parallel signal 2002 as input, demodulates separated channel B parallel signal 2002 using separated channel A parallel signal 2001, and outputs  
5 a channel B received digital signal 2006.

[0323]

FIG. 21 shows one example of the signal point arrangement in the I-Q plane when a channel B signal undergoes differential encoding with respect to a  
10 channel A signal. In this case, channel A and channel B signals are subjected to QPSK (Quadrature Phase Shift Keying) modulation.

[0324]

The signal point when information '00' is  
15 transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 21(a). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore when information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is  
20 transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 21(b).

[0325]

Similarly, the signal point when information '01'  
25 is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 21(c). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1

time 4, and therefore when information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 21(d).

[0326]

5        Similarly, the signal point when information '11' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 21(e). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1  
10      time 4, and therefore when information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 21(f).

[0327]

15        Similarly, the signal point when information '10' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 21(g). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1  
20      time 4, and therefore when information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 21(h).

[0328]

25        FIG. 22 shows one example of the signal point arrangement in the I-Q plane when a channel B signal undergoes differential encoding with respect to a channel A signal. In this case, channel A and channel B signals are subjected to BPSK modulation.

[0329]

The signal point when information '1' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned at 2201 as shown in FIG. 22(a). At this time, differential  
5 encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore when information '0' is transmitted, the signal point is positioned at 2202 as shown in FIG. 22(b), and when information '1' is transmitted, the signal point is  
10 positioned at 2203.

[0330]

In contrast to this, the signal point when information '0' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned at 2204 as shown in FIG. 22(c).  
15 At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore when information '0' is transmitted, the signal point is positioned at 2206 as shown in FIG. 22(d), and when information '1' is  
20 transmitted, the signal point is positioned at 2205.

[0331]

FIG. 23 shows one example in which channel B multivalued modulation (here, QPSK modulation) I-Q  
plane signal point arrangement is performed based on  
25 channel A PSK modulation (here, BPSK (Binary Phase Shift Keying) modulation). The channel A and channel B modulation methods are assumed to be different at this

time. Another feature is that the channel A modulation method is PSK modulation.

[0332]

5 The signal point when information '0' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 23(a). At this time, for channel B carrier 1 time 4, the signal point arrangement for information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is determined with respect to the channel A carrier 1 time 4 signal point position.

10 The signal point arrangement at this time is as shown in FIG. 23(b).

[0333]

Similarly, the signal point when information '1' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 23(c). At this time, for

15 channel B carrier 1 time 4, the signal point arrangement for information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is determined with respect to the channel A carrier 1 time 4 signal point position. The signal point arrangement at this

20 time is as shown in FIG. 23(d).

[0334]

FIG. 24 shows one example in which channel B multivalued modulation (here, 16QAM (16 Quadrature Amplitude Modulation)) I-Q plane signal point arrangement is performed based on channel A PSK

25 modulation (here, BPSK modulation). In this case, the channel A and channel B modulation methods are assumed

to be different. Another feature is that the channel A modulation method is PSK modulation.

[0335]

5 The signal point when information '0' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 24(a). At this time, for channel B carrier 1 time 4, the signal point arrangement for 4-bit information '0000', . . . . , '1111' is determined with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4 signal point  
10 arrangement . The signal point arrangement at this time is as shown in FIG. 24(b).

[0336]

Similarly, the signal point when information '1' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is  
15 positioned as shown in FIG. 24(c). At this time, for channel B carrier 1 time 4, the signal point arrangement for 4-bit information '0000', . . . . , '1111' is determined with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4 signal point arrangement . The signal point  
20 arrangement at this time is as shown in FIG. 24(d).

[0337]

FIG. 25 shows one example in which channel B multivalued modulation (here, 16QAM) I-Q plane signal point arrangement is performed based on channel A PSK  
25 modulation (here, QPSK modulation). The channel A and channel B modulation methods are assumed to be different at this time. Another feature is that the channel A



modulation method is PSK modulation.

[0338]

When information '00' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4, for channel B carrier 1 time 4 the  
5 signal point arrangement for 4-bit information '0000', ..., '1111' is determined with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4 signal point arrangement. The signal point arrangement at this time is as shown in FIG. 25(a).

10 [0339]

When information '01' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4, for channel B carrier 1 time 4 the  
signal point arrangement for 4-bit information '0000', ..., '1111' is determined with respect to  
15 channel A carrier 1 time 4 signal point arrangement. The signal point arrangement at this time is as shown in FIG. 25(b).

[0340]

When information '11' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4, for channel B carrier 1 time 4 the  
20 signal point arrangement for 4-bit information '0000', ..., '1111' is determined with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4 signal point arrangement. The signal point arrangement at this time is as shown  
25 in FIG. 25(c).

[0341]

When information '10' is transmitted in channel A

carrier 1 time 4, for channel B carrier 1 time 4 the signal point arrangement for 4-bit information '0000', ..., '1111' is determined with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4 signal point arrangement.

5 The signal point arrangement at this time is as shown in FIG. 25(d).

[0342]

FIG. 26 shows an example of base station transmit signal frame configurations of this embodiment. Parts

10 in FIG. 26 identical to those in FIG. 1 or FIG. 18 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 1 or FIG. 18.

[0343]

In FIG. 26, pilot symbols 1801 are inserted in a

15 regular fashion in both channel A and channel B.

[0344]

At this time, estimation symbols 103 are symbols used by the receiver to separate channel A and channel B, and channel A pilot symbols 1801 are symbols for

20 estimating channel A signal channel distortion, frequency offset, and suchlike distortion components in the channel A demodulation section after channel A and channel B signal separation in the receiver. Similarly, channel B pilot symbols 1801 are symbols

25 for estimating channel B signal channel distortion, frequency offset, and suchlike distortion components in the channel B demodulation section after channel

A and channel B signal separation in the receiver.

[0345]

In FIG. 26, estimation symbols 103 for when channel A and channel B signal separation is performed are not  
5 multiplexed in channel A and channel B. Another feature is that aforementioned pilot symbols 1801 are multiplexed.

[0346]

FIG. 2 shows one example of the configuration of  
10 the transmitting apparatus according to this embodiment.

[0347]

FIG. 27 shows an example of pilot symbol signal point arrangement in the I-Q plane according to this  
15 embodiment.

[0348]

Reference numeral 2701 indicates a known pilot symbol, and denotes signal point positioning at a specific location.

20 [0349]

Reference numeral 2702 indicates known BPSK pilot symbols, which are BPSK modulated and positioned in a regular fashion.

[0350]

25 FIG. 28 shows an example of base station transmit signal frame configurations according to this embodiment. Parts in FIG. 28 identical to those in

FIG. 1 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 1.

[0351]

5 In FIG. 28, a feature is that pilot symbols are not inserted for estimating channel distortion, frequency offset, and suchlike distortion after channel A and B separation. Another feature is that the channel A modulation method is PSK modulation.

[0352]

10 At this time, channel A undergoes differential encoding on the frequency axis or time axis.

[0353]

Then in channel B, information bits are assigned for channel A signal point arrangement.

15 [0354]

FIG. 29 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to this embodiment. Parts in FIG. 29 identical to those in FIG. 3 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 3.

20 [0355]

Channel A demodulation section 2903 receives a separated channel A parallel signal 2901 as input, demodulates a channel A signal, and outputs a channel A received digital signal 2904.

25 [0356]

Channel B demodulation section 2905 receives a separated channel B parallel signal 2902 as input,

demodulates a channel B signal, and outputs a channel B received digital signal 2906.

[0357]

FIG. 30 shows the configuration of the channel B demodulation section as an example of the configuration of channel A and channel B demodulation sections according to this embodiment.

[0358]

A channel distortion estimation section 3002 receives a channel B parallel signal 3001 as input, estimates channel distortion, and outputs a channel distortion estimation signal 3003.

[0359]

A frequency offset estimation section 3004 receives channel B parallel signal 3001 as input, estimates frequency offset, and outputs a frequency offset estimation signal 3005.

[0360]

Information symbol demodulation section 3006 receives as input and demodulates channel B parallel signal 3001, channel distortion estimation signal 3003, and frequency offset estimation signal 3005 and outputs a received digital signal 3007.

[0361]

FIG. 31 shows the configuration of the channel B demodulation section as an example of the configuration of channel A and channel B demodulation sections

according to this embodiment.

[0362]

A channel distortion estimation section 3102 receives a channel A parallel signal 3108 as input, estimates channel distortion, and outputs a channel distortion estimation signal 3103.

[0363]

A frequency offset estimation section 3104 receives channel A parallel signal 3108 as input, estimates frequency offset, and outputs a frequency offset estimation signal 3105.

[0364]

Information symbol demodulation section 3106 receives as input and demodulates channel B parallel signal 3101, channel distortion estimation signal 3103, and frequency offset estimation signal 3105, and outputs a channel B received digital signal 3107.

[0365]

FIG. 32 shows the configuration of the channel B demodulation section as an example of the configuration of channel A and channel B demodulation sections according to this embodiment.

[0366]

A channel distortion estimation section 3202 receives a channel B parallel signal 3201 and channel A parallel signal 3208 as input, estimates channel distortion, and outputs a channel distortion

estimation signal 3203.

[0367]

A frequency offset estimation section 3204 receives channel B parallel signal 3201 and channel A parallel  
5 signal 3208 as input, estimates frequency offset, and outputs a frequency offset estimation signal 3205.

[0368]

Information symbol demodulation section 3206 receives as input and demodulates channel B parallel  
10 signal 3201, channel distortion estimation signal 3203, and frequency offset estimation signal 3205, and outputs a channel B received digital signal 3207.

[0369]

FIG. 33 shows the configuration of the channel B  
15 demodulation section as an example of the configuration of channel A and channel B demodulation sections according to this embodiment.

[0370]

An information symbol demodulation section 3303  
20 receives as input and demodulates a channel A parallel signal 3302 and a channel B parallel signal 3301, and outputs a channel B received digital signal 3304.

[0371]

FIG. 34 shows an example of the configuration of  
25 a receiving apparatus according to this embodiment. Parts in FIG. 34 identical to those in FIG. 3 or FIG. 29 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in

FIG. 3 or FIG. 29.

[0372]

Features of FIG. 34 are that separated channel A parallel signal 2901 and separated channel B parallel  
5 signal 2902 are input to channel A demodulation section 2903, and that channel A demodulation is performed by means of separated channel A parallel signal 2901 and separated channel B parallel signal 2902.

[0373]

10 Similarly, features are that separated channel A parallel signal 2901 and separated channel B parallel signal 2902 are input to channel B demodulation section 2905, and that channel B demodulation is performed by means of separated channel A parallel signal 2901 and  
15 separated channel B parallel signal 2902.

[0374]

FIG. 35 shows the configuration of the channel B demodulation section as an example of the configuration of channel A and channel B demodulation sections  
20 according to this embodiment. Parts in FIG. 35 identical to those in FIG. 32 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 32.

[0375]

Using FIG. 18, FIG. 19, FIG. 20, FIG. 21, FIG. 22,  
25 FIG. 23, FIG. 24, FIG. 25, FIG. 27, FIG. 28, FIG. 30, FIG. 31, FIG. 33, and FIG. 35, the communication method of encoding the signal of channel B based on the signal



of channel A and the transmitting apparatus and the receiving apparatus using the communication method are explained.

[0376]

- 5        Explanations are given of the case in which channel A and channel B are differentially encoded.

[0377]

- FIG. 18 is one example of the frame configuration of the base station transmit signal according to this embodiment. In this case, pilot symbols 1801 are inserted in a regular manner in a channel A signal. In this case, both estimation symbols 103 and pilot symbols 1801 are, for example, known symbols (known pilots). However, their roles differ in the receiver.
- 10        Estimation symbols 103 are used to perform signal processing that separates multiplexed signals in channel A and channel B. On the other hand, channel B pilot symbols 1801 are signals to be references for demodulating channel A signals after separation, and
- 15        are symbols for, for example, estimating phase, amplitude, channel distortion, and frequency offset in the I-Q plane.

[0378]

- Next, the relationship between channel A and channel B is explained.
- 25

[0379]

For example, FIG. 21 shows one example of the

relationship between channel A and channel B when both perform the QPSK modulation.

[0380]

In channel A, two bits transmitted by one information  
5 symbol are as shown in (a), (b), (c), and (d) in FIG.  
21.

[0381]

Then, channel B is differentially encoded in  
accordance with the channel A signal. For example,  
10 explanations are given of the relationship between  
channel A carrier 1 time 4 and channel B carrier 1 time  
4 in the frame configuration in FIG. 18.

[0382]

The signal point when information '00' is  
15 transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned  
as shown in FIG. 21(a). At this time, differential  
encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4  
with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore  
when information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is  
20 transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown  
in FIG. 21(b).

[0383]

Similarly, the signal point when information '01'  
is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is  
25 positioned as shown in FIG. 21(c). At this time,  
differential encoding is performed for channel B  
carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1

time 4, and therefore when information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 21(d).

[0384]

5 Similarly, the signal point when information '11' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 21(e). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1  
10 time 4, and therefore when information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 21(f).

[0385]

15 Similarly, the signal point when information '10' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 21(g). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore when information '00', '01', '11',  
20 and '10' is transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 21(h).

[0386]

Then, for example, with symbols of the same carrier and the same time of channel A and channel B, it is  
25 assumed that the symbol of channel B is differentially encoded in accordance with the symbol of channel A.

[0387]

Then, FIG. 22 shows one example of the relationship of channel A and channel B when both perform the BPSK modulation is performed in both channel A and channel B.

5 [0388]

It is assumed that, in channel A, two bits transmitted by one information symbol are shown as (a) and (c) in FIG. 22.

[0389]

10 Then, channel B is differentially encoded in accordance with the channel A signal. For example, explanations are given of the relationship between channel A carrier 1 time 4 and channel B carrier 1 time 4 in the frame configuration in FIG. 18.

15 [0390]

The signal point when information '1' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned at 2201 as shown in FIG. 22(a). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore when information '0' is transmitted, the signal point is positioned at 2202 as shown in FIG. 22(b), and when information '1' is transmitted, the signal point is positioned at 2203.

25 [0391]

In contrast to this, the signal point when information '0' is transmitted in channel A carrier

1 time 4 is positioned at 2204 as shown in FIG. 22(c).  
At this time, differential encoding is performed for  
channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A  
carrier 1 time 4, and therefore when information '0'  
5 is transmitted, the signal point is positioned at 2206  
as shown in FIG. 22(d), and when information '1' is  
transmitted, the signal point is positioned at 2205.

[0392]

Then, for example, with symbols of the same carrier  
10 and the same time of channel A and channel B, it is  
assumed that the symbol of channel B is differentially  
encoded in accordance with the symbol of channel A.

[0393]

Next, the transmitting apparatus is explained.

15 [0394]

FIG. 19 is one example of the configuration of the  
transmitting apparatus that performs differential  
encoding in FIG. 21 or FIG. 22 in the frame configuration  
in FIG. 18.

20 [0395]

Referring to FIG. 19, explanations are given of  
parts that are different from the operation of FIG.  
2, namely, channel B.

[0396]

25 In channel B, differential encoding is performed.  
A coding section 1901 receives channel A transmit  
digital signal 201 and channel B transmit digital signal

211 as inputs, performs differential coding, like FIG. 21 and FIG. 22, and outputs a post-coding transmit digital signal 1902.

[0397]

5       Next, the configuration of the receiving apparatus is explained.

[0398]

FIG. 20 is one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus that performs differential  
10       encoding in FIG. 21 or FIG. 22 in the frame configuration in FIG. 18.

[0399]

Referring to FIG. 20, explanations are given of parts that are different from the operation of FIG.  
15       2.

[0400]

Channel A demodulation section 2003 receives separated channel A parallel signal 2001 as an input, demodulates channel A information symbol 102 in FIG.  
20       18, and outputs a channel A received digital signal 2004. FIG. 30 shows the detailed configuration of channel A demodulation section 2003 at this time.

[0401]

In FIG. 30, channel distortion estimation section  
25       3002 receives channel A parallel signal 3001 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2001 in FIG. 20 as input, extracts pilot symbols 1801,

for example, inserted in channel A in FIG. 20, estimates channel distortion, and outputs channel distortion estimation signal 3003.

[0402]

5        Similarly, frequency offset estimation section 3004 receives channel A parallel signal 3001 as input, extracts pilot symbols 1801, for example, inserted in channel A in FIG. 18, estimates frequency offset, and outputs frequency offset estimation signal 3005.

10        [0403]

Then, information symbol demodulation section 3006 receives channel A parallel signal 3001, channel distortion estimation signal 3003 and frequency offset estimation signal 3005 as input, eliminates distortion,  
15        like frequency offset and channel distortion, performs demodulation, and outputs channel A received digital signal 3007.

[0404]

Channel B demodulation section 2005 receives  
20        separated channel A parallel signal 2001 and separated channel B parallel signal 2002 as input, demodulates channel B information symbols 102 in FIG. 18, and outputs channel B received digital signal 2006. Drawings showing the detailed configuration of channel B  
25        demodulation section 2005 at this time are FIG. 33 and FIG. 35.

[0405]

In FIG. 33, information symbol demodulation section 3303 receives channel A parallel signal 3302 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2001 in FIG. 20, and channel B parallel signal 3301 corresponding to separated divided channel B parallel signal 2002 in FIG. 20 as input, performs differential detection (differentially coherent detection), and outputs channel B received digital signal 3304.

[0406]

10 In FIG. 35, channel distortion estimation section 3202 has channel A parallel signal 3208 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2001 in FIG. 20 as input, extracts, for example, channel A pilot symbols 1801 in FIG. 18, estimates channel distortion, and outputs channel distortion estimation signal 3203.

[0407]

Similarly, frequency offset estimation section 3204 receives channel A parallel signal 3208 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2001 in FIG. 20 as input, extracts, for example, channel A pilot symbols 1801 in FIG. 18, estimates frequency offset, and outputs frequency offset estimation signal 3205.

[0408]

25 Then, information symbol demodulation section 3206 receives channel A parallel signal 3208, channel B parallel signal 3201, channel distortion estimation signal 3203, and frequency offset estimation signal



3205, as input, eliminates frequency offset, channel distortion, and suchlike distortion, performs differential detection (differentially coherent detection) on the channel B parallel signal and channel  
5 A parallel signal, and outputs a channel B received digital signal 3207.

[0409]

The method of differential encoding for channel A and channel B is not limited to this. For example,  
10 differential encoding may be performed only for certain specific symbols. Also, it is not necessary for channel A and channel B differentially coded symbols to be symbols of the same carrier or the same time. Furthermore, a description has been given using BPSK  
15 and QPSK as examples of differential encoding, but this is not a limitation, and in the case of PSK modulation, in particular, the present invention is easy to implement. The channel used as a reference when performing differential encoding must transmit  
20 constantly, and this channel is suitable for the transmission of control information, such as communication conditions and channel configuration information, for example.

[0410]

25 The above description refers to configurations in FIG. 31 and FIG. 35 in which a channel distortion estimation section and frequency offset estimation

section are provided, but the present invention can be similarly implemented with a configuration in which only one or the other is provided.

[0411]

5        A transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 19 and FIG. 20. Also, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels and two antennas has been described as an example, but the  
10       present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas, and multiplex frames using two channels and two of three antennas. In this case, when  
15       using 3-channel multiplexing, if the additional channel is designated channel C, channel C is differentially coded with channel A. Also, the frame configurations are not limited to those in FIG. 18. Furthermore, an example has been described in which  
20       OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may  
25       be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0412]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0413]

5        Thus, a channel B signal undergoes differential encoding by means of a channel A signal, and pilot symbols are not inserted in channel B, with the result that transmission speed is improved compared with a system in which pilot symbols are inserted in channel  
10       B.

[0414]

Next, a case will be described in which channel B is coded based on a channel A signal.

[0415]

15       FIG. 18 is an example of the base station transmit signal frame configuration according to Embodiment 7. In this case, pilot symbols 1801 are inserted in a channel A. At this time, both estimation symbols 103 and pilot symbols 1801 are, for example, known symbols  
20       (known pilots). However, their roles differ in the receiver. Estimation symbols 103 are used to perform signal processing that separates multiplexed signals in channel A and channel B. On the other hand, channel B pilot symbols 1801 are signals to be references for  
25       demodulating channel A signals after separation, and are symbols for, for example, estimating phase in the I-Q plane, amplitude, channel distortion, and

frequency offset.

[0416]

Next, the relationship between the channel A and the channel B is explained.

5 [0417]

For example, FIG. 23 shows one example of the relationship when channel A undergoes the BPSK modulation and channel B undergoes the QPSK modulation.

[0418]

10 It is assumed that, in the channel A, one bit to be transmitted by one information symbol is shown as (a) and (c) in FIG. 23.

[0419]

15 Then, the channel B is encoded in accordance with the channel A signal. For example, explanations are given of the relationship between the channel A carrier 1 time 4 and the channel B carrier 1 time 4 in the frame configuration in FIG. 23.

[0420]

20 The signal point when information '0' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 23(a). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore when  
25 information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 23(b).

[0421]

Similarly, the signal point when information '1' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 23(c). At this time, differential encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore when information '00', '01', '11', and '10' is transmitted, the signal points are positioned as shown in FIG. 23(d).

[0422]

10 In this way, channel B is encoded in accordance with the signal point of channel A. Then, for example, with symbols of the same carrier and the same time of channel A and channel B, it is assumed that the symbol of channel B is encoded in accordance with the symbol of channel  
15 A.

[0423]

As shown in FIG. 23, when channel B is encoded in accordance with channel A, channel A can be used as a pilot symbol for channel B. That is to say, when  
20 the channel B signal in the receiver is demodulated, it is possible to estimate frequency offset, channel distortion, and phase in the I-Q plane by using the channel A signal. Therefore, the channel A signal can be used as a pilot symbol for channel B signal.

25 [0424]

Then, FIG. 24 shows one example of the relationship when channel A undergoes BPSK modulation and channel

B undergoes 16QAM.

[0425]

One bit to be transmitted by one information symbol in the channel A is represented by (a) and (c) in FIG.

5 24.

[0426]

Then, the channel B is encoded in accordance with the channel A signal. For example, explanations are given of the relationship between the channel A carrier 1 time 4 and the channel B carrier 1 time 4 in the frame configuration in FIG. 18.

10

[0427]

The signal point when information '0' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 24(a). At this time, encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore, four bits of information are positioned as shown in FIG. 24(b).

15

[0428]

Similarly, the signal point when information '1' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned as shown in FIG. 24(c). At this time, encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore four bits of information are positioned as shown in FIG. 24(d).

20

25

[0429]

In this way, channel B is encoded in accordance with the signal point of channel A. Then, for example, with symbols of the same carrier and the same time of channel A and channel B, it is assumed that the symbol of channel B is encoded in accordance with the symbol of channel A.

[0430]

As shown in FIG. 24, when channel B is encoded in accordance with channel A, channel A can be used as a pilot symbol for channel B. That is to say, when the channel B signal in the receiver is demodulated, it is possible to estimate frequency offset, channel distortion, and phase in the I-Q plane by using the channel A signal. Therefore, the channel A signal can be used as a pilot symbol for channel B signal.

[0431]

Then, FIG. 25 shows one example of the relationship when channel A undergoes QPSK modulation and channel B undergoes 16QAM.

[0432]

In channel A, two bits transmitted by one information symbol are shown as 2501 in FIG. 25.

[0433]

Then, the channel B is encoded in accordance with the channel A signal. For example, explanations are given of the relationship between the channel A carrier 1 time 4 and the channel B carrier 1 time 4 in the frame

configuration in FIG. 18.

[0434]

The signal point when information '00' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned  
5 at 2501 in FIG. 25(a). At this time, encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore four bits of information are positioned as shown in FIG. 25(a).

[0435]

10 Similarly, the signal point when information '01' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is positioned at 2501 as shown in FIG. 25(b). At this time, encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and  
15 therefore four bits of information are arranged as shown in FIG. 25(b).

[0436]

Similarly, the signal point when information '11' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is  
20 positioned at 2501 as shown in FIG. 25(c). At this time, encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore four bits of information are arranged as shown in FIG. 25(c).

25 [0437]

Similarly, the signal point when information '10' is transmitted in channel A carrier 1 time 4 is



positioned at 2501 as shown in FIG. 25(d). At this time, encoding is performed for channel B carrier 1 time 4 with respect to channel A carrier 1 time 4, and therefore four bits of information are arranged as shown in FIG. 25(d).

[0438]

In this way, channel B is encoded in accordance with the signal point of channel A. Then, for example, with symbols of the same carrier and the same time of channel A and channel B, it is assumed that the symbol of channel B is encoded in accordance with the symbol of channel A

[0439]

As shown in FIG. 25, when channel B is encoded in accordance with channel A, channel A can be used as a pilot symbol for channel B. That is to say, when the channel B signal in the receiver is demodulated, it is possible to estimate frequency offset, channel distortion, and phase in the I-Q plane by using the channel A signal. Therefore, the channel A signal can be used as a pilot symbol for channel B signal.

[0440]

Next, the transmitting apparatus is explained.

[0441]

FIG. 19 is one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus that performs encoding as in FIG. 23, FIG. 24, or FIG. 25 in the frame configuration

in FIG. 18.

[0442]

Referring to FIG. 19, explanations are given of parts that are different from the operation of FIG. 2, namely,  
5 channel B.

[0443]

In channel B, encoding is performed. A coding section 1901 receives channel A transmit digital signal 201 and channel B transmit digital signal 211  
10 as input, performs coding, like FIG. 23, FIG. 24, and FIG. 25, and outputs a post-coding transmit digital signal 1902.

[0444]

Next, the configuration of the receiving apparatus  
15 is explained.

[0445]

FIG. 20 is one example of the configuration of the receiving apparatus that receives the decoded transmit signal as in FIG. 23, FIG. 24, or FIG. 25 in the frame  
20 configuration in FIG. 18.

[0446]

Referring to FIG. 20, explanations are given of parts that are different from the operation of FIG. 2.

[0447]

25 Channel A demodulation section 2003 receives separated channel A parallel signal 2001 as input, demodulates channel A information symbol 102 in FIG.

18, and outputs channel A received digital signal 2004.  
FIG. 30 shows the detailed configuration of channel  
A demodulation section 2003 at this time.

[0448]

5 In FIG. 30, channel distortion estimation section  
3002 receives channel A parallel signal 3001  
corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal  
2001 in FIG. 20 as input, extracts, for example, pilot  
symbols 1801 inserted in channel A in FIG. 18, estimates  
10 channel distortion, and outputs channel distortion  
estimation signal 3003.

[0449]

Similarly, frequency offset estimation section 3004  
receives channel A parallel signal 3001 as input,  
15 extracts, for example, pilot symbols 1801 inserted in  
channel A in FIG. 18, estimates frequency offset, and  
outputs frequency offset estimation signal 3005.

[0450]

Then, information symbol demodulation section 3006  
20 receives channel A parallel signal 3001, channel  
distortion estimation signal 3003, and frequency  
offset estimation signal 3005 as input, eliminates  
frequency offset, channel distortion, and suchlike  
distortion from, performs demodulation, and outputs  
25 channel A received digital signal 3007.

[0451]

Channel B demodulation section 2005 receives

separated channel A parallel signal 2001 and separated channel B parallel signal 2002 as input, demodulates channel B information symbols 102 in FIG. 18, and outputs channel B received digital signal 2006. A drawing  
5 showing the detailed configuration of channel B demodulation section 2005 at this time is FIG. 35.

[0452]

In FIG. 35, channel distortion estimation section 3202 receives channel A parallel signal 3208  
10 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2001 in FIG. 20 as input, extracts, for example, channel A pilot symbols 1801 in FIG. 18, estimates channel distortion, and outputs channel distortion estimation signal 3203.

15 [0453]

Similarly, frequency offset estimation section 3204 receives channel A parallel signal 3208 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2001 in FIG. 20 as input, extracts, for example, channel A pilot  
20 symbols 1801 in FIG. 18, estimates frequency offset, and outputs frequency offset estimation signal 3205.

[0454]

Then, information symbol demodulation section 3206 receives channel A parallel signal 3208, channel B  
25 parallel signal 3201, channel distortion estimation signal 3203, and frequency offset estimation signal 3205 as input, eliminates frequency offset, channel

distortion, and suchlike distortion, performs detection on the channel B parallel signal and channel A parallel signal, and outputs a channel B received digital signal 3207.

5 [0455]

In the above description, the method of encoding for channel A and channel B is not limited to this. For example, encoding may be performed only for certain specific symbols. Also, it is not necessary for channel  
10 A and channel B coded symbols to be symbols of the same carrier or the same time. Furthermore, a description has been given using BPSK and QPSK as examples of encoding, but this is not a limitation, and in the case of PSK modulation, in particular, the present invention  
15 is easy to implement. The channel used as a reference when performing encoding must transmit constantly, and this channel is suitable for the transmission of control information, such as communication conditions and channel configuration information, for example.

20 [0456]

The above description refers to configuration in FIG. 35 in which a channel distortion estimation section and frequency offset estimation section are provided, but the present invention can be similarly implemented  
25 with a configuration in which only one or the other is provided.

[0457]

A transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 19 and FIG. 20. Also, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels and two  
5 antennas has been described as an example, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas, and multiplex frames using two  
10 channels and two of three antennas. In this case, when using 3-channel multiplexing, if the additional channel is designated channel C, channel C is coded with channel A. Also, the frame configurations are not limited to those in FIG. 18. Furthermore, an  
15 example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method. Moreover, a spread  
20 spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex ? Code Division Multiplex).

25 [0458]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0459]

Thus, a channel B signal is encoded by a channel A signal and pilot symbols are not inserted in channel B, so that transmission speed is improved compared with  
5 a system in which pilot symbols are inserted in channel B.

[0460]

A description will now be given of the method of performing differential encoding of channel A and  
10 channel B, and the method of performing channel B signal point arrangement based on a channel A signal point, with the frame configurations in FIG. 28.

[0461]

FIG. 28 is one example of the frame configuration  
15 of base station transmit signal according to this embodiment. In this case, channel A is PSK modulated, and is subjected to differential encoding with, for example, an adjacent symbol on the frequency axis or time axis. Consequently, it is not necessary to insert  
20 pilot symbols. Then channel A and channel B is differentially encoded as in FIG. 21 or FIG. 22, for example. Alternatively, channel B signal points are arranged on the basis of a channel A signal point as in FIG. 23, FIG. 24, or FIG. 25. By coding in this  
25 way, in the receiver it is possible to estimate channel distortion, frequency offset, and phase in the I-Q plane - that is, to make pilot symbols - by means of a channel

A signal when a channel B signal is demodulated.

[0462]

FIG. 19 and FIG. 20 show examples of the configurations of a transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus in this case. At this time, points of difference in operation when transmitting or receiving a frame in FIG. 18 are that, in FIG. 19, channel A transmit digital signal 201 is differentially encoded, and in channel A demodulation section 2003 in FIG. 20, differential detection (delay detection) is performed, and channel A received digital signal 2004 is output.

[0463]

The method of encoding for channel A and channel B is not limited to this. For example, encoding may be performed only for certain specific symbols. Also, it is not necessary for channel A and channel B coded symbols to be symbols of the same carrier or the same time. Furthermore, a description has been given using BPSK and QPSK as examples of encoding, but this is not a limitation, and in the case of PSK modulation, in particular, the present invention is easy to implement. The channel used as a reference when performing differential encoding must transmit constantly, and this channel is suitable for the transmission of control information, such as communication conditions and channel configuration information, for example.

[0464]



A transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 19 and FIG. 20. Also, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels and two antennas has been described as an example, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas, and multiplex frames using two channels and two of three antennas. In this case, when using 3-channel multiplexing, if the additional channel is designated channel C, channel C is coded with channel A. Also, the frame configurations are not limited to those in FIG. 28. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0465]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0466]

As described above, channel A is differentially coded on the frequency axis or time axis, a channel B signal is coded by means of a channel A signal, and pilot symbols are not inserted in channel A or channel B, so that transmission speed is improved compared with a system in which pilot symbols are inserted in channel A and channel B.

[0467]

The method of inserting pilot symbols in channel A and channel B will now be described using FIG. 2, FIG. 26, FIG. 29, FIG. 32, and FIG. 34.

[0468]

FIG. 26 is an example of the base station transmit signal frame configuration according to Embodiment 7. In this case, pilot symbols 1801 are inserted in both channel A and channel B. In the case, both estimation symbols 103 and pilot symbols 1801 are, for example, known reference symbols (known pilots). However, their roles differ in the receiver. Estimation symbols 103 are used to perform signal processing that separates channel A and channel B multiplexed signals.

[0469]

Then, when channel A information symbols are demodulated, channel A pilot symbols 1801 and channel B pilot symbols 1801 are used to estimate channel distortion, frequency offset, and phase and amplitude in the I-Q plane.

[0470]

Similarly, when channel B information symbols are demodulated, channel A pilot symbols 1801 and channel B pilot symbols 1801 are used to estimate channel distortion, frequency offset, and phase and amplitude in the I-Q plane.

[0471]

Next, the transmitting apparatus is explained.

[0472]

FIG. 2 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus that transmits the signal of the frame configuration in FIG. 26.

[0473]

The modulated signal is generated by the information of the frame configuration in FIG. 26 contained in the frame configuration signal 222 output from the frame configuration signal generation section 221 in FIG. 2.

[0474]

Next, the configuration of the receiving apparatus is explained.

[0475]

FIG. 34 is an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus that receives the signal of the frame configuration in FIG. 26.

[0476]

In FIG. 34, the example of the channel A and channel

B demodulation sections is as shown in FIG. 32.

[0477]

Here, channel A demodulation section 2903 will be described as an example.

5 [0478]

Channel distortion estimation section 3202 receives channel A parallel signal 3201 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2901 in FIG. 34 and channel B parallel signal 3208 corresponding to separated channel B parallel signal 2902 in FIG. 34 as input, extracts pilot symbols 1801 inserted in channel A and pilot symbols 1801 inserted in channel B in FIG. 26, estimates channel distortion, and outputs channel distortion estimation signal 3203.

15 [0479]

Similarly, frequency offset estimation section 3204 receives channel A parallel signal 3201 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2901 in FIG. 34 and channel B parallel signal 3208 corresponding to separated channel B parallel signal 2902 in FIG. 34 as input, extracts pilot symbols 1801 inserted in channel A and pilot symbols 1801 inserted in channel B in FIG. 26, estimates frequency offset, and outputs frequency offset estimation signal 3206.

25 [0480]

Then, information symbol demodulation section 3206 receives channel A parallel signal 3201, channel

distortion estimation signal 3203, and frequency offset estimation signal 3206 as input, eliminates frequency offset, channel distortion, and suchlike distortion, performs demodulation, and outputs channel

5 A received digital signal 3007.

[0481]

Channel distortion estimation section 3202 receives channel B parallel signal 3201 corresponding to separated channel B parallel signal 2902 in FIG. 34

10 and channel A parallel signal 3208 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2901 in FIG. 34 as input, extracts pilot symbols 1801 inserted in channel A and pilot symbols 1801 inserted in channel B in FIG. 26, estimates channel distortion, and outputs

15 channel distortion estimation signal 3203.

[0482]

Similarly, frequency offset estimation section 3204 receives channel B parallel signal 3201 corresponding to separated channel B parallel signal 2902 in FIG.

20 34 and channel A parallel signal 3208 corresponding to separated channel A parallel signal 2901 in FIG. 34 as input, extracts pilot symbols 1801 inserted in channel A and pilot symbols 1801 inserted in channel B in FIG. 26, estimates frequency offset, and outputs

25 frequency offset estimation signal 3206.

[0483]

Then, information symbol demodulation section 3206

receives channel B parallel signal 3201, channel distortion estimation signal 3203, and frequency offset estimation signal 3206 as input, eliminates frequency offset, channel distortion, and suchlike distortion, performs demodulation, and outputs channel B received digital signal 3007.

[0484]

By estimating channel distortion and frequency offset using channel A and channel B pilot symbols in this way, estimation precision is improved, and reception sensitivity characteristics are improved.

[0485]

The above description refers to the configuration in FIG. 32 in which a channel distortion estimation section and frequency offset estimation section are provided, but the present invention can be similarly implemented with a configuration in which only one or the other is provided.

[0486]

A transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 2 and FIG. 34. Also, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels and two antennas has been described as an example, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with multiplex frames using three channels

and three antennas, and multiplex frames using two channels and two of three antennas. In this case, when using 3-channel multiplexing, channel distortion and frequency offset are estimated by using pilot symbols by three channels, whereby estimation precision is further improved. Also, the frame configurations are not limited to those in FIG. 26. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0487]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0488]

Thus, frequency offset and channel distortion is estimated by using channel A and channel B pilot symbols, whereby estimation precision is improved. Therefore, the effect of improving the reception sensitivity for channel A and channel B demodulation is obtained.

[0489]

(Embodiment 8)

In Embodiment 8, a description is given of a transmitting apparatus provided with one transmission baseband frequency source and one radio section frequency source, and a receiving apparatus provided with one reception baseband frequency source and one radio section frequency source, in a transmission method whereby modulated signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas in the same frequency band.

10 [0490]

FIG. 36 shows an example of the configuration of a transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 8. Parts in FIG. 36 identical to those in FIG. 2 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 2.

15 [0491]

Reference numeral 3601 is a frequency source 3601 for a transmission baseband signal, and outputs operating frequency signal 3602.

[0492]

20 Reference numeral 3603 is a frequency source for a radio section, and outputs operating frequency signal 3604.

[0493]

25 FIG. 37 shows an example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 8. Parts in FIG. 37 identical to those in FIG. 3 and FIG. 29 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG.



3 and FIG. 29.

[0494]

Reference numeral 3701 is a frequency source for a reception baseband, and outputs operating frequency  
5 signal 3702.

[0495]

Reference numeral 3703 is a frequency source for a radio section, and outputs operating frequency signal  
3704.

10 [0496]

Using FIG. 36 and FIG. 37, explanations are given.

[0497]

The transmitting apparatus is explained.

[0498]

15 In FIG. 36, transmission baseband frequency source 3601 outputs operating frequency signal 3602 to serial/parallel conversion sections 202, 212 and discrete Fourier transform sections 204, 214.

[0499]

20 Then serial/parallel conversion sections 202 and 212, and discrete Fourier transform sections 204 and 214, perform signal processing in synchronization with operating frequency signal 3602.

[0500]

25 Similarly, radio section frequency source 3603 outputs operating frequency signal 3604 to radio sections 206, 216.

[0501]

Then radio sections 206 and 216 perform frequency conversion of post-discrete-Fourier-transform signals 205 and 215 in synchronization with operating  
5 frequency signal 3604, and output transmit signals 207 and 217.

[0502]

Thus, frequency sources can be reduced compared with a case in which a frequency source is provided  
10 individually for each antenna. Also, sharing frequency sources in the transmitting apparatus enables channel A and channel B signal frequency synchronization and time synchronization to be performed easily in the receiving apparatus. This is  
15 because, since frequency sources are shared by channel A and channel B, individual synchronization is not necessary.

[0503]

The receiving apparatus at this time will now be  
20 described.

[0504]

Reception baseband frequency source 3701 outputs operating frequency signal 3702 to synchronization section 334.

25 [0505]

Synchronization section 334 compares operating frequency signal 3702 and the synchronization timing

acquired by means of received quadrature baseband signals 304 and 314, and outputs timing signal 335 synchronized with the transmitting apparatus.

[0506]

5       Frequency source 3703 receives frequency offset estimation signal 333 as input, controls the frequency so as to be synchronized with the transmitting apparatus, and outputs operating frequency signal 3704 to radio sections 303, 313.

10       [0507]

Radio sections 303 and 314 perform frequency conversion of received signals 302 and 312 respectively based on input operating frequency signal 3704 and output received quadrature baseband signals 304 and 314. Thus, frequency sources can be reduced compared with a case in which a frequency source is provided individually for each antenna. Also, channel A and channel B signal frequency synchronization and time synchronization can be performed easily.

20       [0508]

A transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 36 and FIG. 37. Also, the use of multiplex frames and non-multiplexed frames with two channels and two 25 antennas has been described as an example, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to implement the present invention

similarly with multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas, and multiplex frames using two channels and two of three antennas. Also, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0509]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0510]

By using a transmitting apparatus provided with one transmission baseband frequency source and one radio section frequency source, and a receiving apparatus provided with one reception baseband frequency source and one radio section frequency source, in a transmission method whereby modulated signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas in the same frequency band, as described above, frequency sources can be reduced compared with a case in which a frequency source is provided individually for each antenna in the transmitting

apparatus. Also, sharing frequency sources in the transmitting apparatus enables channel A and channel B signal frequency synchronization and time synchronization to be performed easily in the receiving apparatus.

[0511]

(Embodiment 9)

In Embodiment 9, a description is given of a communication method whereby the communication method is switched between a communication method in which signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas and a communication method in which a signal of one channel is transmitted, according to the environment, and the configurations of an associated transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus.

[0512]

FIG. 38 shows an example of base station arrangement according to Embodiment 9. In FIG. 38, base station 3801 transmits a modulated signal at frequency f1, and the corresponding communication limit is indicated by reference numeral 3802. Similarly, base station 3803 transmits a modulated signal at frequency f2, and the corresponding communication limit is indicated by reference numeral 3804.

[0513]

FIG. 8 shows one example of the frame configuration

of the modulated signal to be transmitted at frequency f1 by base station 3801.

[0514]

FIG. 9 shows one example of the frame configuration of the modulated signal to be transmitted at frequency f2 by base station 3803.

[0515]

FIG. 10 shows one example of an arrangement of frequency f1 and frequency f2.

10 [0516]

FIG. 2 shows one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the base station 3801.

[0517]

FIG. 39 shows one example of the configuration of a receiving apparatus of base station 3801 or base station 3803. Radio section 3903 receives a received signal 3902 received by a receiving antenna 3901 as input, and outputs a received quadrature baseband signal 3904.

20 [0518]

Demodulation section 3905 receives as input and demodulates received quadrature baseband signal 3904, and outputs a received digital signal 3906.

[0519]

FIG. 40 shows one example of the configuration of a transmitting apparatus of base station 3803 according to this embodiment. A serial/parallel conversion

section 4002 receives a transmit digital signal 4001 as input, and outputs a parallel signal 4003.

[0520]

5       Inverse discrete Fourier transform section 4004 receives parallel signal 4003 as input, and outputs a post-inverse-Fourier-transform signal 4005.

[0521]

10       Radio section 4006 receives post-inverse-Fourier-transform signal 4005 as input, and outputs a transmit signal 4007 as a radio wave from an antenna 4008.

[0522]

15       FIG. 41 shows an example of the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus. Parts in FIG. 41 identical to those in FIG. 12 or FIG. 13 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 12 or FIG. 13.

[0523]

20       A communication method determination section receives radio wave propagation environment estimation signals 1302 and 1304 as input, decides upon either communication by means of frequency f1, that is, with base station 3801 or communication by means  
25       of frequency f2, that is, with base station 3803 in accordance with radio wave propagation environment estimation signals 1302 and 1304, and outputs the

decision as a determined communication method signal 4102.

[0524]

FIG. 42 shows an example of the configuration of  
5 a terminal transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 9. The transmitting apparatus in FIG. 42 comprises a frequency f1 modulated signal transmitting section and a frequency f2 modulated signal transmitting section.

10 [0525]

A communication method selection section 4203 receives a transmit digital signal 4201 and a determined communication method signal 4202 as input, and outputs a transmit digital signal 4201 to a frequency f1 transmit  
15 digital signal 4204, when transmitting according to the communication method contained in determined communication method signal 4202, that is, when transmitting by means of frequency f1. Also, when transmitting by means of frequency f2, communication  
20 method selection section 4203 outputs transmit digital signal 4201 to a frequency f2 transmit digital signal 4210.

[0526]

Modulated signal generation section 4205 receives  
25 frequency f1 transmit digital signal 4204 as input, and outputs a transmit quadrature baseband signal 4206.

[0527]



Radio section 4207 receives transmit quadrature baseband signal 4206 as input, and outputs a frequency f1 modulated signal 4208 as a radio wave from an antenna 4209.

5 [0528]

Modulated signal generation section 4211 receives frequency f2 transmit digital signal 4210 as input, and outputs a transmit quadrature baseband signal 4212.

[0529]

10 Radio section 4213 receives transmit quadrature baseband signal 4212 as input, and outputs a frequency f2 modulated signal 4214 as a radio wave from an antenna 4215.

[0530]

15 FIG. 43 shows an example of base station arrangement according to Embodiment 9. Parts in FIG. 43 identical to those in FIG. 38 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 38.

[0531]

20 It is assumed that base station 3801 that transmits a modulated signal at frequency f1 and base station 3803 that transmits a modulated signal at frequency f2 are installed at almost the same location.

[0532]

25 Using FIG. 2, FIG. 8, FIG. 9, FIG. 10, FIG. 38, FIG. 39, FIG. 40, FIG. 41, FIG. 42, FIG. 43, explanations are given of a radio that adaptively switches between

signals of a communication method whereby signals of a plurality of channels are multiplexed using a plurality of antennas and a signal of a single channel according to the radio wave propagation environment and communication area.

[0533]

The configuration of base station 3801 is explained.

[0534]

It is here assumed that base station 3801 is configured as shown in FIG. 2, and that signals of a plurality of channels are multiplexed and transmitted from a plurality of antennas. Here, for example, signals of two channels are multiplexed and transmitted from two antennas such as shown in FIG. 8.

[0535]

The configuration of the receiving apparatus of the base station 3801 is as shown in FIG. 39.

[0536]

In this case, frequency f1 is used, as shown in FIG. 10.

[0537]

Next, the configuration of base station 3803 is explained.

[0538]

The configuration of the transmitting apparatus of base station 3803 is shown in FIG. 40. For example, the transmitting apparatus transmits the signal of one

channel with the frame configuration shown in FIG. 9.

[0539]

The configuration of the receiving apparatus of base station 3803 is shown in FIG. 39.

5 [0540]

In this case, for example, frequency f2 is used, as shown in FIG. 10.

[0541]

10 Then, the operation will be described in a case where base stations are arranged, as shown in FIG. 38 and FIG. 43.

[0542]

15 The configuration of the receiving apparatus of the terminal is shown in FIG. 41. The receiving apparatus includes a receiving section for frequency f1 channel A and channel B demodulation by two antennas and a receiving section for frequency f2 channel C demodulation.

[0543]

20 At this time, radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1301 estimates the radio wave propagation environments of frequency f1 channel A and channel B multiplex signals, and outputs a radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 1302.

25

[0544]

Then, radio wave propagation environment estimation

section 1303 estimates the radio wave propagation environment of frequency f2 channel C signal, and outputs a radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 1304.

5 [0545]

Then, a communication method determination section 4101 receives radio wave propagation environment estimation signals 1302 and 1304 as input, and decides upon either communication by means of frequency f1 or  
10 communication by means of frequency f2.

[0546]

The operation at this time is explained with reference to FIG. 38 and FIG. 43.

[0547]

15 As in FIG. 38, at point A and point D, a modulated signal transmitted by base station 3801 that transmits a frequency f1 modulated signal can be received, and at point B and point C, a modulated signal transmitted by base station 3803 that transmits a frequency f2  
20 modulated signal can be received.

[0548]

At this time, it is assumed that a terminal is at point A or D, for example. Then, a signal whereby it is known that a frequency f1 signal is present is output  
25 as radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 1302 by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1301 of the terminal receiving

apparatus in FIG. 41, and a signal indicating that a frequency f2 signal is not present is output as radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 1304 by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1303.

[0549]

It is also assumed that a terminal is at point B or C. Then, a signal whereby it is known that a frequency f1 signal is not present is output as radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 1302 by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1301 of the terminal receiving apparatus in FIG. 41, and a signal indicating that a frequency f2 signal is present is output as radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 1304 by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1303.

[0550]

Communication method determination section 4101 receives above-described radio wave propagation environment estimation signals 1302 and 1304 as input, decides upon communication by frequency f1 or f2 for which a modulated signal is present, and outputs the decision as a determined communication method signal 4102.

[0551]

When there are a base station 3801 that transmits a frequency f1 modulated signal and a base station 3803

that transmits a frequency  $f_2$  modulated signal, as in FIG. 43, a signal whereby it is known that a frequency  $f_1$  signal is present is output as radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 1302 by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1301, and a signal indicating that a frequency  $f_2$  signal is present is also output as radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 1304 by radio wave propagation environment estimation section 1303.

10 [0552]

Communication method determination section 4101 receives above-described radio wave propagation environment estimation signals 1302 and 1304 as input, selects a communication method with a high transmission speed, for example, and outputs determined communication method signal 4102. If the occupied frequency bands of  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  modulated signals are equal at this time, since the communication speed is higher with frequency  $f_1$  whereby signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted by a plurality of antennas, the frequency  $f_1$  communication method is selected as the preferred method.

20 [0553]

If a terminal wishes to select an error-tolerant communication method, the frequency  $f_2$  communication method is selected as the preferred method.

25 [0554]

FIG. 42 shows an example of the configuration of a terminal transmitting apparatus at this time. A communication method selection section 4203 receives a transmit digital signal 4201 and a determined communication method signal 4202 as input, and outputs a transmit digital signal 4201 to a frequency f1 transmit digital signal 4204, when transmitting according to the communication method contained in determined communication method signal 4202, that is, when transmitting by means of frequency f1. Also, when transmitting by means of frequency f2, communication method selection section 4203 outputs transmit digital signal 4201 to a frequency f2 transmit digital signal 4210. At this time, communication method signal 4202 corresponds to 4102 in FIG. 41.

[0555]

The configurations of the above transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 2, FIG. 39, FIG. 40, FIG. 41, or FIG. 42. Also, in the frame configurations in FIG. 8, multiplex frames with two channels and two antennas have been illustrated, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible to transmit multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas. Also, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present

invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method. For example, OFDM may be used as a communication method whereby signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted by a plurality of antennas, and a spread spectrum communication method as a non-multiplexed signal communication method. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0556]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0557]

Thus, by using a communication method whereby the communication method is switched between a communication method in which signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas and a communication method in which a signal of one channel is transmitted and by having a terminal switch the communication method to be selected, giving priority to transmission speed or giving priority to error tolerance, it is possible for a terminal to perform communication as desired. Also, by switching the communication method according to the radio wave propagation environment, it is possible to achieve



compatibility between data transmission speed and received data quality.

[0558]

(Embodiment 10)

5 In Embodiment 10, a description is given of a communication method whereby a radio communication apparatus that receives information on the number of antennas provided from a communicating party, is provided with a plurality of antennas, and has a function  
10 that transmits a plurality of channels, transmits modulated signals of the number of channels in accordance with information on the number of antennas.

[0559]

FIG. 44 shows an example of base station frame configurations according to Embodiment 10. Parts in  
15 FIG. 44 identical to those in FIG. 1 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 1. In FIG. 44, reference numeral 4401 indicates a guard symbol, where there is no modulated symbol. Also, in FIG. 44,  
20 modulated signals of 1 to 3 channels are transmitted.

[0560]

FIG. 45 shows an example of base station frame configurations according to Embodiment 10. Parts in  
25 FIG. 47 identical to those in FIG. 1 or FIG. 44 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 1 or FIG. 44, and detailed descriptions thereof are omitted. In FIG. 45, modulated signals of 1 to 2

channels are transmitted.

[0561]

FIG. 46 shows an example of the configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 10. A modulated signal generation section 4602 receives a channel A transmit digital signal 460 and a frame configuration signal 4621 as input, and outputs a modulated signal 4603 with a frame configuration in accordance with frame configuration signal 4619.

[0562]

Radio section 4604 receives modulated signal 4603 as input, and outputs a transmit signal 4605 as a radio wave from an antenna 4606.

[0563]

A modulated signal generation section 4608 receives a channel B transmit digital signal 4607 and frame configuration signal 4619 as input, and outputs a modulated signal 4609 with a frame configuration in accordance with frame configuration signal 4621.

[0564]

Radio section 4610 receives modulated signal 4609 as input, and outputs a transmit signal 4611 as a radio wave from an antenna 4612.

[0565]

A modulated signal generation section 4614 receives a channel C transmit digital signal 4613 and frame

configuration signal 4619 as input, and outputs a modulated signal 4615 with a frame configuration in accordance with frame configuration signal 4621.

5 [0566]

Radio section 4616 receives modulated signal 4615 as input, and outputs a transmit signal 4617 as a radio wave from an antenna 4618.

[0567]

10 By this means, modulated signals of three channels are multiplexed and transmitted at the same frequency.

[0568]

FIG. 47 shows an example of the configuration of a base station receiving apparatus according to  
15 Embodiment 10. Parts in FIG. 47 identical to those in FIG. 39 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 39.

[0569]

20 A data separation section 4701 receives a received digital signal 3906 as input, separates it into receive data, antenna information, and radio wave propagation environment estimation information, outputs received data 4702, and an antenna information signal 4703, and  
25 radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704.

[0570]

Frame configuration determination section 4705

receives antenna information signal 4703 and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704 as input, determines the frame configuration, and outputs a frame configuration signal 4706.

5 [0571]

FIG. 48 shows an example of the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 10. A radio section 4803 receives a received signal 4802 received by an antenna 4801 as input, and outputs a received quadrature baseband signal 4804.

10

[0572]

Channel A channel distortion estimation section 4805 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4804 as input and outputs a channel A channel distortion estimation signal 4806.

15

[0573]

Channel B channel distortion estimation section 4807 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4804 as input and outputs a channel B channel distortion estimation signal 4808.

20

[0574]

Channel C channel distortion estimation section 4809 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4804 as input and outputs a channel C channel distortion estimation signal 4810.

25

[0575]

A radio section 4813 receives a received signal 4812

received by an antenna 4811 as input, and outputs a received quadrature baseband signal 4814.

[0576]

Channel A channel distortion estimation section 4815  
5 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4814 as input, and outputs a channel A channel distortion estimation signal 4816.

[0577]

Channel B channel distortion estimation section 4817  
10 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4814 as input, and outputs a channel B channel distortion estimation signal 4818.

[0578]

Channel C channel distortion estimation section 4819  
15 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4814 as input, and outputs a channel C channel distortion estimation signal 4820.

[0579]

A radio section 4823 receives a received signal 4822  
20 received by an antenna 4821 as input, and outputs a received quadrature baseband signal 4824.

[0580]

Channel A channel distortion estimation section 4825  
receives received quadrature baseband signal 4824 as  
25 input, and outputs a channel A channel distortion estimation signal 4826.

[0581]

Channel B channel distortion estimation section 4827 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4824 as input, and outputs a channel B channel distortion estimation signal 4828.

5 [0582]

Channel C channel distortion estimation section 4829 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4824 as input, and outputs a channel C channel distortion estimation signal 4830.

10 [0583]

Signal processing section 4831 receives received quadrature baseband signals 4804, 4814, and 4824, channel A channel distortion estimation signals 4806, 4816, and 4826, channel B channel distortion estimation signals 4808, 4818, and 4828, and channel C channel distortion estimation signals 4810, 4820, and 4830 as input, performs inverse matrix computations, and outputs a channel A received quadrature baseband signal 4832, a channel B received quadrature baseband signal 4835, and a channel C received quadrature baseband signal 4838.

20

[0584]

Channel A demodulation section 4833 receives as input and demodulates channel A received quadrature baseband signal 4832, and outputs a received digital signal 4834.

25

[0585]

Channel B demodulation section 4836 receives as input and demodulates channel B received quadrature baseband signal 4835, and outputs a received digital signal 4837.

5 [0586]

Channel C demodulation section 4839 receives as input and demodulates channel C received quadrature baseband signal 4838, and outputs a received digital signal 4840.

10 [0587]

A radio wave propagation environment estimation section 4841 receives received quadrature baseband signals 4804, 4814, and 4824 as input, estimates the radio wave propagation environment, and outputs a radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4842.

15 [0588]

FIG. 49 shows an example of the configuration of a terminal transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 10. A data generation section 4904 receives transmit data 4901, antenna information 4902, which is information on the number of antennas in the terminal for receiving, and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4903 as input, and outputs transmit digital signal 4905.

25 [0589]

Modulated signal generation section 4906 receives transmit digital signal 4905 as input, and outputs a

transmit quadrature baseband signal 4907.

[0590]

Radio section 4908 receives transmit quadrature baseband signal 4907 as input, and outputs a transmit  
5 signal 4909 as a radio wave from an antenna 4910.

[0591]

FIG. 50 shows an example of the frame configuration of a modulated signal transmitted by a terminal according to Embodiment 10. Reference numeral 5001  
10 indicates antenna information symbols, reference numeral 5002 indicates radio wave propagation environment symbols, and reference numeral 5003 indicates data symbols.

[0592]

15 FIG. 51 shows an example of the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 10. Parts in FIG. 51 identical to those in FIG. 3 or FIG. 29 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 3 or FIG. 29.

20 [0593]

A radio wave propagation environment estimation section 5101 receives post-Fourier-transform signals 306 and 316 as input, estimates the radio wave propagation environment from, and outputs a radio wave  
25 propagation environment estimation signal 5102.

[0594]

Using FIG. 44, FIG. 45, FIG. 46, FIG. 47, FIG. 48,



FIG. 49, FIG. 50, and FIG. 51, a description will now be given of a communication method whereby a radio communication apparatus that receives information on the number of antennas provided from a communicating party, is provided with a plurality of antennas, and has a function that transmits a plurality of channels, transmits modulated signals of the number of channels in accordance with information on the number of antennas.

10 [0595]

The configuration of a terminal that can receive three channels is described below.

[0596]

FIG. 48 shows a terminal receiving apparatus that can demodulate signals of channels A, B, and C. FIG. 49 shows the terminal transmitting apparatus, in which data generation section 4904 receives as input, transmit data 4901, antenna information 4902, which is information indicating that three antennas are provided or that 3-channel multiplex signals can be received, and a radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4903, and outputs transmit digital signal 4905 in accordance with the frame configuration in FIG. 50. At this time, radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4903 in FIG. 49 corresponds to radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4842 in FIG. 48.

[0597]

FIG. 51 shows a terminal receiving apparatus that can demodulate signals of channels A and B. FIG. 49 shows the terminal transmitting apparatus, in which

5 data generation section 4904 receives as input, transmit data 4901, antenna information 4902, which is information indicating that two antennas are provided or that 2-channel multiplex signals can be received, and a radio wave propagation environment

10 estimation signal 4903, and outputs transmit digital signal 4905 in accordance with the frame configuration in FIG. 50. At this time, radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4903 in FIG. 49 corresponds to radio wave propagation environment

15 estimation signal 5102 in FIG. 51.

[0598]

Next, the configuration of a base station will now be described.

[0599]

20 FIG. 47 shows a base station receiving apparatus. At this time, it is assumed that, for example, communication is being performed with a terminal capable of demodulating channels A, B, and C as shown in FIG. 48. Data separation section 4701 receives a

25 received digital signal as input, separates data transmitted from the terminal with the frame configuration in FIG. 50, and outputs receive data 4702,

antenna information signal 4703, and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704. Here, antenna information signal 4703 is information indicating that three antennas are provided or that

5 3-channel multiplex signals can be received.

[0600]

Frame configuration determination section 4705 receives antenna information signal 4703 and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704

10 as input, determines frame configurations based on antenna information signal 4703 and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704, and outputs frame configuration signal 4706. Here, the frame configurations based on antenna information

15 signal 4703 indicating that three antennas are provided or that 3-channel multiplex signals can be received are as shown in FIG. 44.

[0601]

In FIG. 44, since the terminal that is the

20 communicating party can receive three channels, when radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704 indicates that the radio wave propagation environment is good, signals of three channels are multiplexed and transmitted, as at times 3, 6, 7, and

25 10, for example. When the radio wave propagation environment is fair, signals of two channels are multiplexed and transmitted, as at times 4 and 5. When

the radio wave propagation environment is poor, a signal of one channel is transmitted, as at times 8 and 9.

[0602]

5 The base station transmitting apparatus in FIG. 46 transmits modulated signals based on FIG. 44 frame configurations contained in frame configuration signal 4619.

[0603]

10 Next, the situation when communication is performed with a terminal capable of modulating channels A and B in FIG. 51 will be described.

[0604]

15 In the base station receiving apparatus in FIG. 47, data separation section 4701 receives a received digital signal as input, separates data transmitted from the terminal with the frame configuration in FIG. 50, and outputs receive data 4702, antenna information signal 4703, and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704. Here, antenna information  
20 signal 4703 is information indicating that two antennas are provided or that 2-channel multiplex signals can be received.

[0605]

25 Frame configuration determination section 4705 receives antenna information signal 4703 and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704 as input, determines frame configurations based on

antenna information signal 4703 and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704, and outputs frame configuration signal 4706. Here, the frame configurations based on antenna information  
5 signal 4703 indicating that two antennas are provided or that 2-channel multiplex signals can be received are as shown in FIG. 45.

[0606]

In FIG. 45, since the terminal that is the  
10 communicating party can receive two channels, when radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704 indicates that the radio wave propagation environment is good, signals of two channels are multiplexed and transmitted, as at times 3, 4, 5, 7,  
15 and 10, for example. When the radio wave propagation environment is poor, a signal of one channel is transmitted, as at times 6, 8, and 9.

[0607]

The base station transmitting apparatus in FIG. 46  
20 transmits modulated signals based on FIG. 45 frame configurations contained in frame configuration signal 4619.

[0608]

The configurations of the transmitting apparatus  
25 and receiving apparatus above are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 46, FIG. 47, FIG. 48, FIG. 49, or FIG. 51. Also, in FIG. 46, a configuration has been

illustrated that has three antennas and is capable of multiplexing three channels, but the present invention is not limited to this. Furthermore, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method. Moreover, a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0609]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0610]

Thus, by dynamically changing the number of multiplex channels by using a communication method whereby a radio communication apparatus that receives information on the number of antennas provided from a communicating party, is provided with a plurality of antennas, and has a function that transmits a plurality of channels, transmits modulated signals of the number of channels in accordance with information on the number of antennas, it is possible to achieve compatibility between data transmission speed and transmission quality.

[0611]

(Embodiment 11)

In Embodiment 11, a description is given of a communication method whereby, in a communication method in which modulated signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas, the first channel is used as a pilot channel, the pilot channel modulation method is changed to one or another PSK modulation method according to the radio wave propagation environment or the like, and the modulation method for other than the first channel is changed to one or another modulation method according to the radio wave propagation environment or the like.

[0612]

FIG. 18 is one example of the transmission frame configuration of the base station according to this embodiment, and it is assumed that channel A is a channel as a pilot in this case.

[0613]

FIG. 26 is one example of the transmission frame configuration of the base station according to this embodiment, and it is assumed that channel A is a channel as a pilot in this case.

[0614]

FIG. 28 is one example of the transmission frame configuration of the base station according to this embodiment, and it is assumed that channel A is a channel

as a pilot in this case.

[0615]

FIG. 2 is one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the base station according  
5 to this embodiment.

[0616]

FIG. 47 is one example of the configuration of the receiving apparatus of the base station according to this embodiment.

10 [0617]

FIG. 49 is one example of the configuration of the transmitting apparatus of the terminal according to this embodiment.

[0618]

15 FIG. 50 is one example of the frame configuration of the transmission signal of the terminal according to this embodiment.

[0619]

FIG. 51 is one example of the configuration of the receiving apparatus of the terminal according to this  
20 embodiment.

[0620]

Using FIG. 2, FIG. 18, FIG. 26, FIG. 28, FIG. 47, FIG. 49, and FIG. 51, a description will now be given  
25 of a communication method whereby, in a communication method in which modulated signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas,



the first channel is used as a pilot channel, the pilot channel modulation method is changed to one or another PSK modulation method according to the radio wave propagation environment or the like, and the modulation method for other than the first channel is changed to one or another modulation method according to the radio wave propagation environment or the like.

[0621]

The configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus is as shown in FIG. 51, in which radio wave propagation environment estimation section 5101 receives post-Fourier-transform signals 306 and 316 as input, estimates the radio wave propagation environment, and outputs a radio wave propagation environment estimation signal.

[0622]

The configuration of a terminal transmitting apparatus is as shown in FIG. 49, in which data generation section 4904 receives transmit data 4901, antenna information 4902, and a radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4903 as input, and outputs transmit digital signal 4905 in accordance with the frame configuration in FIG. 50. At this time, radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4903 corresponds to radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 5102 in FIG. 51.

[0623]

The configuration of a base station receiving apparatus is as shown in FIG. 47, in which data separation section 4701 receives received digital signal 3906 as input, and outputs receive data 4702, antenna information signal 4703, and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704 in accordance with the frame configuration in FIG. 50. Frame configuration determination section 4706 receives antenna information signal 4703 and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704 as input, and changes the modulation method in accordance with radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704, for example.

[0624]

At this time, if channel A is a pilot channel in the FIG. 18, FIG. 26, or FIG. 28 frame configurations, a modulation method change is performed only for channel B. This is because, when channel B is demodulated, it is demodulated based on a channel A signal, and therefore it is preferable for the channel A modulation method to be fixed.

[0625]

Alternatively, the modulation methods to which a change can be made for channel B are not limited, but the modulation method to which a change can be made for channel A is limited to a PSK method. This is because PSK modulation has no amplitude fluctuations, and it

is therefore possible to demodulate channel B.

[0626]

Also, communication control can be performed accurately by transmitting important information for performing communication control by means of channel A PSK modulation. For example, it is possible to use PSK modulation only for channel A for this purpose, transmit data by means of channel B, and change the modulation method in order to achieve compatibility between data transmission speed and transmission data quality.

[0627]

The configurations of the transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus above are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 2, FIG. 47, FIG. 49, or FIG. 51. Also, in the frame configurations in FIG. 18, FIG. 26, multiplex frames with two channels and two antennas have been illustrated, but the present invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible for the transmitting apparatus to transmit multiplex frames using three channels and three antennas. Also, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method, and a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method

for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM.

[0628]

5        Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0629]

Thus, by changing the modulation method according to the radio wave propagation environment by using a communication method whereby, in a communication method in which modulated signals of a plurality of channels are transmitted from a plurality of antennas, the first channel is used as a pilot channel, the pilot channel modulation method is changed to one or another PSK modulation method according to the radio wave propagation environment or the like, and the modulation method for other than the first channel is changed to one or another modulation method according to the radio wave propagation environment or the like, it is possible to achieve compatibility between data transmission speed and transmission quality.

10  
15  
20

[0630]

(Embodiment 12)

In Embodiment 12, a description is given of a method whereby an antenna to be used for transmission is selected based on radio wave propagation environment estimation information from the communicating party,

25

and a method whereby an antenna to be used for reception by the communicating party is determined based on radio wave propagation environment information from the communicating party, and reported to the communicating party.

[0631]

FIG. 52 shows an example of base station transmit signal frame configurations according to Embodiment 12. Parts in FIG. 52 identical to those in FIG. 1 or FIG. 44 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 1 or FIG. 44.

[0632]

FIG. 53 shows an example of the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 12. Parts in FIG. 53 identical to those in FIG. 48 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 48.

[0633]

A transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation section 5301 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4804 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 1, and outputs a transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation signal 5302.

[0634]

A transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation section 5303 receives received quadrature

baseband signal 4804 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 2, and outputs a transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation signal 5304.

5 [0635]

A transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation section 5305 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4804 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 3, and outputs a transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation signal 5306.

10

[0636]

A transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation section 5307 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4814 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 1, and outputs a transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation signal 5308.

15

[0637]

A transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation section 5309 received quadrature baseband signal 4814 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 2, and outputs a transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation signal 5310.

20

25

[0638]

A transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion

estimation section 5311 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4814 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 3, and outputs a transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation signal 5312.

[0639]

A transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation section 5313 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4824 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 1, and outputs a transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation signal 5314.

[0640]

A transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation section 5315 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4824 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 2, and outputs a transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation signal 5316.

[0641]

A transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation section 5317 receives received quadrature baseband signal 4824 as input, estimates channel distortion of a transmit signal transmitted from transmitting antenna 3, and outputs a transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation signal 5318.

[0642]

Radio wave propagation environment estimation section 4841 receives transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation signals 5302, 5308, and 5314, transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation signals 5304, 5310, and 5316, and transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation signals 5306, 5312, and 5318 as input, and outputs the result as radio wave propagation environment estimation information signal 4842.

10 [0643]

An antenna selection section 5319 receives received quadrature baseband signals 4804, 4814, and 4824 as input, selects input from an antenna to be used for demodulation, and outputs this as antenna selection signal 5320.

15 [0644]

FIG. 54 shows an example of the configuration of a terminal transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 11. Parts in FIG. 54 identical to those in FIG. 49 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 49.

20 [0645]

FIG. 55 shows an example of the frame configuration of a modulated signal transmitted by a terminal according to this embodiment. Reference numeral 5501 indicates channel distortion estimation symbols from transmitting antenna 1, reference numeral 5502

25



indicates channel distortion estimation symbols from transmitting antenna 2, reference numeral 5503 indicates channel distortion estimation symbols from transmitting antenna 3, and reference numeral 5504  
5 indicates data symbols.

[0646]

FIG. 56 shows an example of the configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 11. Parts in FIG. 56 identical to those  
10 in FIG. 46 are assigned the same reference numerals as in FIG. 46. Reference numeral 5602 indicates antenna information used by a terminal for reception.

[0647]

An antenna selection section 5601 receives  
15 transmit signals 4605 and 4611 and frame configuration signal 4619 as input and outputs transmit signals 4605 and 4611 as radio waves from antenna 4606, 4612, or 4618, in accordance with the frame configuration.

[0648]

FIG. 57 shows an example of the configuration of a base station receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 12. A used antenna determination section  
20 5701 receives radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704 as input, and outputs frame configuration signal 4706 and antenna information 5702  
25 used by a terminal for reception.

[0649]

FIG. 58 shows an example of the configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 12. Parts in FIG. 58 identical to those in FIG. 46 are assigned to the same reference numerals as in FIG. 46.

[0650]

A modulated signal generation section 5804 receives a channel A transmit digital signal 5801, channel B transmit digital signal 5802, antenna information 5803 used by a terminal for reception, and frame configuration information 4619 as input, and outputs transmit quadrature baseband signals 4603, 4609, and 4615 in accordance with frame configuration information 4619.

[0651]

Using FIG. 52, FIG. 53, FIG. 54, FIG. 55, FIG. 56, FIG. 57, and FIG. 58, a description will now be given of a method whereby an antenna to be used for transmission is selected based on radio wave propagation environment estimation information from the communicating party, and a method whereby an antenna to be used for reception by the communicating party is determined based on radio wave propagation environment information from the communicating party, and reported to the communicating party.

[0652]

For example, in order to estimate the radio wave

propagation environment in a terminal receiving apparatus, the base station transmitting apparatus in FIG. 56 or FIG. 58 transmits estimation symbols 103 as in times 1, 2, and 3, and times 11, 12, and 13, in  
5 FIG. 52.

[0653]

Then, transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation section 5301 of the terminal receiving apparatus in FIG. 53 receives received quadrature  
10 baseband signal 4804 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 1 - that is, antenna 4606 - in FIG. 46 from time 1 and 11 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation signal 5302.

15 [0654]

Similarly, transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation section 5307 of the receiving apparatus receives received quadrature baseband  
20 signal 4814 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 1 - that is, antenna 4606 - in FIG. 46 from time 1 and 11 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation signal 5208.

[0655]

25 Similarly, transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation section 5313 of the receiving apparatus receives received quadrature baseband

signal 4824 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 1 - that is, antenna 4606 - in FIG. 46 from time 1 and 11 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation signal 5214.

[0656]

Transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation section 5303 of the receiving apparatus receives received quadrature baseband signal 4804 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 2 - that is, antenna 4612 - in FIG. 46 from time 2 and 12 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation signal 5304.

[0657]

Similarly, transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation section 5309 of the receiving apparatus receives received quadrature baseband signal 4814 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 2 - that is, antenna 4612 - in FIG. 46 from time 2 and 12 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation signal 5310.

[0658]

Similarly, transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation section 5315 of the receiving apparatus receives received quadrature baseband

signal 4824 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 2 - that is, antenna 4612 - in FIG. 58 from time 2 and 12 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation signal 5317.

[0659]

Transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation section 5305 of the receiving apparatus receives received quadrature baseband signal 4804 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 3 - that is, antenna 4618 - in FIG. 58 from time 3 and 13 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation signal 5305.

[0660]

Similarly, transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation section 5311 of the receiving apparatus receives received quadrature baseband signal 4814 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 3 - that is, antenna 4618 - in FIG. 58 from time 3 and 13 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation signal 5312.

[0661]

Similarly, transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation section 5317 of the receiving apparatus receives received quadrature baseband

signal 4824 as input, estimates channel distortion of a signal transmitted from antenna 3 - that is, antenna 4618 - in FIG. 58 from time 3 and 13 estimation symbols 103, and outputs transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation signal 5318.

[0662]

Then, radio wave propagation environment estimation section 4841 receives transmitting antenna 1 channel distortion estimation signals 5302, 5308, and 5314, transmitting antenna 2 channel distortion estimation signals 5304, 5310, and 5316, and transmitting antenna 3 channel distortion estimation signals 5306, 5312, and 5318 as input, and outputs radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4842.

[0663]

FIG. 54 shows a terminal transmitting apparatus, in which data generation section 4905 receives transmit data 4901 and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4903 as input, and outputs transmit digital signal 4905 in accordance with the frame configuration in FIG. 55. At this time, radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4901 corresponds to radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4842 in FIG. 53.

[0664]

FIG. 57 shows a base station receiving apparatus, in which data separation section 4701 receives

transmit digital signal 4905 in accordance with the frame configuration in FIG. 55 as input, separates this into data and a radio wave propagation environment estimation signal, and outputs receive data 4702 and  
5 radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704.

[0665]

Used antenna determination section 5701 receives radio wave propagation environment estimation signal  
10 4704 as input, determines an antenna to be used by the base station for transmitting a modulated signal based on radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704, and outputs this as frame configuration signal 4706. An antenna used by a terminal for  
15 reception is determined based on the kind of frame configurations in FIG. 52 and radio wave propagation environment estimation signal 4704, for example, and antenna information 5702 used by a terminal for reception is output.

20 [0666]

FIG. 58 shows an example of the configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus, in which modulated signal generation section 5804 receives channel A transmit digital signal 5801, channel B  
25 transmit digital signal 5802, antenna information 5803 used by a terminal for reception, and frame configuration information 4619 as input, and outputs

transmit quadrature baseband signals 4603, 4609, and 4615 - for example, transmitting antenna information used by a terminal for reception at time 4 antenna 1 in FIG. 52, and transmitting modulated signals from antenna 1 and antenna 2 in times 5 to 10. At this time, frame configuration signal 4619 corresponds to frame configuration signal 4706 in FIG. 57, and antenna information 5803 used by a terminal for reception corresponds to antenna information 5702 used by a terminal for reception in FIG. 57.

[0667]

FIG. 56 shows a base station transmitting apparatus configuration that differs from that in FIG. 58. In FIG. 56, antenna selection section 5601 receives transmit signals 4605 and 4611, and frame configuration signal 4619, as input, and selects output by antenna 1, antenna 2, or antenna 3, in accordance with FIG. 52 frame configurations, and transmit signals 4605 and 4611 are output as radio waves from antenna 1, antenna 2, or antenna 3.

[0668]

The configurations of the transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus above are not limited to the configurations in FIG. 47, FIG. 53, FIG. 54, FIG. 56, or FIG. 58. Also, in the frame configurations in FIG. 52, multiplex frames with two channels and three antennas have been illustrated, but the present



invention is not limited to this. For example, it is possible for the present invention to be similarly implemented with a transmitting apparatus transmitting multiplex frames using two channels and four antennas or using three channels and four antennas. Also, an example has been described in which OFDM is used as the communication method, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with a multicarrier method, a spread spectrum communication method, or a single-carrier method, and a spread spectrum communication method may be used as the method for each carrier in a multicarrier system. Thus, it is possible to implement the present invention similarly with OFDM-CDM. Moreover, an example of communication between one base station and one terminal has been described, but it is possible to implement the present invention similarly for one base station and n terminals.

[0669]

Furthermore, there are also cases where one antenna is composed of a plurality of antennas.

[0670]

Thus, data transmission quality is improved by selecting a transmitting/receiving antenna with the best separation precision of the multiplexed signal by using a method whereby an antenna to be used for transmission is selected based on radio wave

propagation environment estimation information from the communicating party, and a method whereby an antenna to be used for reception by the communicating party is determined based on radio wave propagation environment information from the communicating party, and reported to the communicating party.

[0671]

[Advantages]

As is clear from the above description, according to the present invention, by transmitting information of a high degree of importance by means of a method whereby one modulated signal of a communication system is transmitted by configuring in accordance with either a method whereby one modulated signal of a communication system is transmitted, or a method whereby a plurality of modulated signals of a communication system are multiplexed and transmitted, by frequency and time, an effect is achieved of enabling a communicating party communicating party to obtain information accurately. Also, by performing communication by frequency or time of a method whereby one modulated signal of a communication system is transmitted, and by frequency or time of a method whereby a plurality of modulated signals of a communication system are multiplexed and transmitted, according to the communication conditions, an effect is achieved of enabling information transmission speed and transmission quality to be made

compatible.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Fig. 1]

FIG. 1 is a drawing showing the frame configuration  
5 of the channel A and the channel B according to  
Embodiment 1 of the present invention.

[Fig. 2]

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing the configuration  
of a transmitting apparatus of Embodiment 1.

10 [Fig. 3]

FIG. 3 is a block diagram showing the configuration  
of a receiving apparatus of this embodiment.

[Fig. 4]

FIG. 4 is a drawing showing a positional relationship  
15 between a base station and terminals according to  
Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

[Fig. 5]

FIG. 5 is a block diagram showing the configuration  
of a terminal receiving apparatus of Embodiment 2.

20 [Fig. 6]

FIG. 6 is a block diagram showing the configuration  
of a terminal transmitting apparatus of Embodiment 2.

[Fig. 7]

FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing the configuration  
25 of a base station receiving apparatus of Embodiment  
2.

[Fig. 8]

FIG. 8 is a drawing showing frame configurations according to Embodiment 3 of the present invention.

[Fig. 9]

5 FIG. 9 is a drawing showing a frame configuration according to Embodiment 3 of the present invention.

[Fig. 10]

FIG. 10 is a drawing showing the frequency arrangement according to Embodiment 3.

[Fig. 11]

10 FIG. 11 is a diagram showing the configuration of a transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 3.

[Fig. 12]

FIG. 12 is a diagram showing the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 3.

15 [Fig. 13]

FIG. 13 is drawing showing an example of the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 4 of the present invention.

[Fig. 14]

20 FIG. 14 is a drawing showing the configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 4.

[Fig. 15]

25 FIG. 15 is a drawing showing the frame configuration according to Embodiment 5.

[Fig. 16]

FIG. 16 is a drawing showing the configuration of

a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 5 of the present invention.

[Fig. 17]

5        FIG. 17 is a diagram showing the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according Embodiment 6 of the present invention.

[Fig. 18]

FIG. 18 is a diagram showing the frame configuration according to Embodiment 7 of the present invention.

10       [Fig. 19]

FIG. 19 is a diagram showing the configuration of a transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 7 of the present invention.

[Fig. 20]

15       FIG. 20 is a diagram showing the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 7 of the present invention.

[Fig. 21]

20       FIG. 21 is a drawing showing an encoding method according to Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 22]

FIG. 22 is a drawing showing an encoding method according to Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 23]

25       FIG. 23 is a drawing showing an encoding method according to Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 24]

FIG. 24 is a drawing showing an encoding method according to Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 25]

FIG. 25 is a drawing showing an encoding method  
5 according to Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 26]

FIG. 26 is a drawing showing frame configurations of Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 27]

FIG. 27 is a drawing showing the configuration of  
10 pilot symbols of Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 28]

FIG. 28 is a drawing showing frame configurations according to Embodiment 7.

15 [Fig. 29]

FIG. 29 is a drawing showing the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 30]

FIG. 30 is a diagram showing the configuration of  
20 a demodulation section of Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 31]

FIG. 31 is a diagram showing the configuration of a demodulation section of Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 32]

FIG. 32 is a diagram showing the configuration of  
25 a demodulation section of Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 33]

FIG. 33 is a diagram showing the configuration of a demodulation section of Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 34]

5 FIG. 34 is a diagram showing the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 35]

FIG. 35 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a demodulation section of Embodiment 7.

[Fig. 36]

10 FIG. 36 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 8 of the present invention.

[Fig. 37]

15 FIG. 37 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 8 of the present invention.

[Fig. 38]

20 FIG. 38 is a drawing showing an example of the position of a base station and terminals according to Embodiment 9 of the present invention.

[Fig. 39]

FIG. 39 is a block diagram showing the configuration of a receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 9 of the present invention.

25 [Fig. 40]

FIG. 40 is a diagram showing the configuration of a transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 9 of

the present invention.

[Fig. 41]

FIG. 41 is a drawing showing the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 9 of the present invention.

[Fig. 42]

FIG. 42 is a drawing showing the configuration of a terminal transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 9 of the present invention.

10 [Fig. 43]

FIG. 43 is a drawing showing an example of a position of a base station and terminals according to Embodiment 9 of the present invention.

[Fig. 44]

15 FIG. 44 is a drawing showing of frame configurations of base station transmit signals according to Embodiment 10 of the present invention.

[Fig. 45]

20 FIG. 45 is a drawing showing the frame configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 10 of the present invention.

[Fig. 46]

25 FIG. 46 is a drawing showing the configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 10 of the present invention.

[Fig. 47]

FIG. 47 is a drawing showing the configuration of



a base station receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 10 of the present invention.

[Fig. 48]

5 FIG. 48 is a drawing showing the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 10 of the present invention.

[Fig. 49]

10 FIG. 49 is a drawing showing the configuration of a terminal transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 10 of the present invention.

[Fig. 50]

FIG. 50 is a drawing showing the frame configuration of a signal transmitted by a terminal according to Embodiment 10 of the present invention.

15 [Fig. 51]

FIG. 51 is a drawing showing the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 11 of the present invention.

[Fig. 52]

20 FIG. 52 is a diagram showing frame configurations of a base station transmit signal according to Embodiment 12 of the present invention.

[Fig. 53]

25 FIG. 53 is a drawing showing the configuration of a terminal receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 12 of the present invention.

[Fig. 54]

FIG. 54 is a drawing showing the configuration of a terminal transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 12 of the present invention.

[Fig. 55]

5        FIG. 55 is a drawing showing the frame configuration of a signal transmitted by a terminal according to Embodiment 12.

[Fig. 56]

10       FIG. 56 is a drawing showing the configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 12 of the present invention.

[Fig. 57]

15       FIG. 57 is a drawing showing the configuration of a base station receiving apparatus according to Embodiment 12 of the present invention.

[Fig. 58]

20       FIG. 58 is a drawing showing an example of the configuration of a base station transmitting apparatus according to Embodiment 11 of the present invention; and

[Fig. 59]

FIG. 59 is a diagram showing the configuration of a conventional radio transmitting apparatus and receiving apparatus.

25       [Reference Numerals]

101: guard symbol

102: information symbol

- 103: estimation symbol
- 104: control symbol
- 201: channel A transmit digital signal
- 202: channel A serial/parallel conversion section
- 5 203: channel A parallel signal
- 204: channel A inverse discrete Fourier transform  
section
- 205: channel A  
post-inverse-discrete-Fourier-transform signal
- 10 206: channel A radio section
- 207: channel A transmit signal
- 208: channel A power amplification section
- 209: channel A power-amplified transmit signal
- 210: channel A antenna
- 15 211: channel B transmit digital signal
- 212: channel B serial/parallel conversion section
- 213: channel B parallel signal
- 214: channel B inverse discrete Fourier transform  
section
- 20 215: channel B  
post-inverse-discrete-Fourier-transform signal
- 216: channel B radio section
- 217: channel B transmit signal
- 218: channel B power amplification section
- 25 219: channel B power-amplified transmit signal
- 220: channel B antenna
- 221: frame configuration signal generation

section

222: frame configuration signal

223: control signal

301: antenna

5 302: received signal

303: radio section

304: received quadrature baseband signal

305: Fourier transform section

306: parallel signal

10 307: channel A channel distortion estimation

section

308: channel A channel distortion parallel signal

309: channel B channel distortion estimation

section

15 310: channel B channel distortion parallel signal

311: antenna

312: received signal

313: radio section

314: received quadrature baseband signal

20 315: Fourier transform section

316: parallel signal

317: channel A channel distortion estimation

section

318: channel A channel distortion parallel signal

25 319: channel B channel distortion estimation

section

320: channel B channel distortion parallel signal

- 321: signal processing section
- 322: carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A parallel  
signal
- 323: carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B parallel  
5 signal
- 324: carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A  
demodulation section
- 325: carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A received  
digital signal
- 10 326: carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B  
demodulation section
- 327: carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B received  
digital signal
- 328: selection section
- 15 329: selected parallel signal 329
- 330: carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A  
demodulation section
- 331: carrier 1 through carrier 6 received digital  
signal
- 20 332: frequency offset estimation section
- 333: frequency offset estimation signal
- 334: synchronization section
- 335: timing signal
- 501: radio wave propagation environment  
25 estimation section
- 502: radio wave propagation environment  
estimation information

601: data

602: radio wave propagation environment  
estimation information

603: request information

5 604: information generation section

605: transmit digital signal

706: received digital signal

707: method determination section

708: control signal

10 1801: pilot symbol

1901: coding section

3002: channel distortion estimation section

3003: channel distortion estimation signal

3004: frequency offset estimation section

15 3005: frequency offset estimation signal

3006: information symbol demodulation section

4102: communication method determination section

5001: antenna information symbol

5319: antenna selection section

20 5701: used antenna determination section

[Name of Document]        ABSTRACT

[Abstract]

5        [Object]    To make data transmission speed and  
transmission quality compatible, by transmitting one  
modulated signal of the communication system in  
accordance with either a method whereby one modulated  
signal of a communication system is transmitted or a  
method whereby a plurality of modulated signals of a  
10       communication system are multiplexed and transmitted,  
based on frequency and time.

15       [Solving Means]    By transmitting information  
including a frame whereby a plurality of modulated  
signals are transmitted from a plurality of antennas  
and a frame whereby a modulated signal is transmitted  
from one antenna, data transmission speed and  
transmission quality can be made compatible.

[Selected Figure]        Fig. 1

[FIG. 1]

Base station transmit signal FRAME configuration

CHANNEL A FRAME configuration

5      FREQUENCY

TIME

Carrier 1, Carrier 2, Carrier 3, TERMINAL A

Carrier 4, Carrier 5, Carrier 6, TERMINAL B

Carrier 7, Carrier 8, Carrier 9, TERMINAL C

10     Carrier 10, Carrier 11, Carrier 12, TERMINAL D

CHANNEL B FRAME configuration

FREQUENCY

TIME

Carrier 1, Carrier 2, Carrier 3, TERMINAL A

15     Carrier 4, Carrier 5, Carrier 6, TERMINAL B

Carrier 7, Carrier 8, Carrier 9, TERMINAL C

Carrier 10, Carrier 11, Carrier 12, TERMINAL D

101: GUARD SYMBOL

102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

20     103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

104: CONTROL SYMBOL

[FIG. 2]

channel A transmitting section

25     206      RADIO SECTION

channel B transmitting section

216      RADIO SECTION



221 FRAME CONFIGURATION SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

[FIG. 3]

303 RADIO SECTION

5 307 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

309 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

313 RADIO SECTION

10 317 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

319 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

321 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION

15 324 carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A  
DEMODULATION SECTION

326 carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B  
DEMODULATION SECTION

328 SELECTION SECTION

20 330 carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A  
DEMODULATION SECTION

332 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

334 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION

25 [FIG. 4]

401 BASE STATION

402 TERMINAL A

403        TERMINAL B  
404        TERMINAL C  
405        TERMINAL D

**5**        [FIG. 5]

303        RADIO SECTION  
307        channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
309        channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

**10**       SECTION

313        RADIO SECTION  
317        channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
319        channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

**15**       SECTION

321        SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION  
324        carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel A  
DEMODULATION SECTION  
326        carrier 7 through carrier 12 channel B

**20**       DEMODULATION SECTION

328        SELECTION SECTION  
330        carrier 1 through carrier 6 channel A  
DEMODULATION SECTION  
332        FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

**25**       334        SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION

501        RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION  
SECTION

[FIG. 6]

604 INFORMATION GENERATION SECTION  
606 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION  
5 608 RADIO SECTION

[FIG. 7]

703 RADIO SECTION  
705 DEMODULATION SECTION  
10 707 METHOD DETERMINATION SECTION

[FIG. 8]

Base station transmit signal FRAME configuration  
FREQUENCY f1  
15 CHANNEL A FRAME configuration  
FREQUENCY, time  
TIME  
TERMINAL C, TERMINAL d  
Carrier 1, Carrier 2, Carrier 3, TERMINAL C  
20 Carrier 4, Carrier 5, Carrier 6, TERMINAL D  
CHANNEL B FRAME configuration  
FREQUENCY, time  
TIME  
TERMINAL C, TERMINAL d  
25 Carrier 1, Carrier 2, Carrier 3, TERMINAL C  
Carrier 4, Carrier 5, Carrier 6, TERMINAL D  
102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

104: CONTROL SYMBOL

[FIG. 9]

5 Base station transmit signal FRAME configuration

FREQUENCY f2,

CHANNEL C FRAME configuration

FREQUENCY, TIME

TIME

10 TERMINAL A, TERMINAL B

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3, TERMINAL A

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6, TERMINAL B

102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

15 104: CONTROL SYMBOL

[FIG. 10]

POWER

FREQUENCY

20

[FIG. 11]

channel A transmitting section,

channel B transmitting section,

channel C transmitting section,

25 206 RADIO SECTION

216 RADIO SECTION

221 FRAME CONFIGURATION SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

1106 RADIO SECTION

[FIG. 12]

1203 RADIO SECTION

5 1207 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

1209 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

1213 RADIO SECTION

10 1217 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

1219 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

1221 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION

15 1224 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION

1226 channel B DEMODULATION SECTION

1228 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

1230 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION

1234 RADIO SECTION

20 1238 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION

1240 channel C DEMODULATION SECTION

1242 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

1244 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION

25 [FIG. 13]

1203 RADIO SECTION

1207 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

|    |  |
|----|--|
|    | SECTION  |
|    | 1209 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION       |
|    | SECTION  |
|    | 1213 RADIO SECTION                                 |
| 5  | 1217 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION       |
|    | SECTION  |
|    | 1219 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION       |
|    | SECTION  |
|    | 1221 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION                     |
| 10 | 1224 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION                |
|    | 1226 channel B DEMODULATION SECTION                |
|    | 1228 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION           |
|    | 1230 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION                       |
|    | 1234 RADIO SECTION                                 |
| 15 | 1238 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION         |
|    | 1240 CHANNEL C DEMODULATION SECTION                |
|    | 1242 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION           |
|    | 1244 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION                       |
|    | 1301 RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION |
| 20 | SECTION  |
|    | 1303 RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION |
|    | SECTION  |
|    | [FIG. 14]  |
| 25 | 604 INFORMATION GENERATION SECTION                 |
|    | 606 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION            |
|    | 608 RADIO SECTION                                  |

[FIG. 15]

Base station transmit signal frame configuration

CHANNEL A FRAME configuration

5      FREQUENCY, TIME, TIME, TIME

TERMINAL C, TERMINAL D, TERMINAL C, TERMINAL D

TERMINAL A, TERMINAL B

Carrier 1, carrier 2, carrier 3, TERMINAL A

Carrier 4, carrier 5, carrier 6, TERMINAL B

10     CHANNEL B FRAME configuration

FREQUENCY, TIME, TIME

TERMINAL C, TERMINAL D, TERMINAL C, TERMINAL D

Carrier 1, carrier 2, carrier 3

Carrier 4, carrier 5, carrier 6

15     101: GUARD SYMBOL

102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

104: CONTROL SYMBOL

20     [FIG. 16]

303      RADIO SECTION

307      channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

309      channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

25     SECTION

313      RADIO SECTION

317      channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

|    |   |
|----|---|
|    | SECTION                                     |
|    | 319 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION |
|    | SECTION                                     |
|    | 321 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION               |
| 5  | 1602 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION         |
|    | 1605 channel B DEMODULATION SECTION         |
|    | 328 SELECTION SECTION                       |
|    | 1608 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION         |
|    | 332 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION     |
| 10 | 334 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION                 |
|    | [FIG. 17]                                   |
|    | 303 RADIO SECTION                           |
|    | 307 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION |
| 15 | SECTION                                     |
|    | 309 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION |
|    | SECTION                                     |
|    | 313 RADIO SECTION                           |
|    | 317 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION |
| 20 | SECTION                                     |
|    | 319 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION |
|    | SECTION                                     |
|    | 321 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION               |
|    | 1602 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION         |
| 25 | 1605 channel B DEMODULATION SECTION         |
|    | 328 SELECTION SECTION                       |
|    | 1608 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION         |



332        FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION  
334        SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION  
1701      RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION  
SECTION

5

[FIG. 18]

Base station transmit signal frame configuration

CHANNEL A FRAME configuration

FREQUENCY, TIME, TIME

10        CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

CHANNEL A, CHANNEL B

CHANNEL B FRAME configuration

FREQUENCY, TIME, TIME

15        CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

101: GUARD SYMBOL

102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

20        104: CONTROL SYMBOL

1801: PILOT SYMBOL

[FIG. 19]

channel A transmitting section

25        channel B transmitting section

206        RADIO SECTION

216        RADIO SECTION

221 FRAME CONFIGURATION SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION  
1901 CODING SECTION

[FIG. 20]

5 303 RADIO SECTION  
307 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
309 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
10 313 RADIO SECTION  
317 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
319 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
15 321 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION  
2003 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION  
2005 channel B DEMODULATION SECTION  
332 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION  
334 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION

20

[FIG. 21]

CHANNEL A CARRIER 1 TIME 4 (a)  
CHANNEL B CARRIER 1 TIME 4 (b)  
differential encoding

25

[FIG. 22]

CHANNEL A CARRIER 1 TIME 4 (a)

CHANNEL B CARRIER 1 TIME 4 (b)  
differential encoding

[FIG. 23]

5 CHANNEL A CARRIER 1 TIME 4 (a)  
CHANNEL B CARRIER 1 TIME 4 (b)  
encoding

[FIG. 24]

10 CHANNEL A CARRIER 1 TIME 4 (a)  
CHANNEL B CARRIER 1 TIME 4 (b)  
encoding

[FIG. 26]

15 BASE STATION TRANSMIT SIGNAL FRAME CONFIGURATION  
CHANNEL A FRAME CONFIGURATION  
FREQUENCY, TIME, TIME  
CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3  
CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6  
20 Channel A, channel b  
CHANNEL B FRAME CONFIGURATION  
CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3  
CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6  
101: GUARD SYMBOL  
25 102: INFORMATION SYMBOL  
103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL  
104: CONTROL SYMBOL

1801: PILOT SYMBOL

[FIG. 27]

2701: KNOWN PILOT SYMBOL

5 2703: KNOWN BPSK PILOT SYMBOL

[FIG. 28]

BASE STATION TRANSMIT SIGNAL FRAME CONFIGURATION

CHANNEL A FRAME CONFIGURATION

10 FREQUENCY, TIME, TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

Channel A, channel b

CHANNEL B FRAME CONFIGURATION

15 FREQUENCY, TIME, TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

101: GUARD SYMBOL

102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

20 103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

104: CONTROL SYMBOL

[FIG. 29]

303 RADIO SECTION

25 307 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

309 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

## SECTION

313 RADIO SECTION

317 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

## SECTION

**5** 319 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

## SECTION

321 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION

2903 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION

2905 channel B DEMODULATION SECTION

**10** 332 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

334 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION

[FIG. 30]

3002 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION

**15** 3004 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

3006 INFORMATION SYMBOL DEMODULATION SECTION

[FIG. 31]

3102 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION

**20** 3104 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

3106 INFORMATION SYMBOL DEMODULATION SECTION

[FIG. 32]

3202 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION

**25** 3204 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

3206 INFORMATION SYMBOL DEMODULATION SECTION

[FIG. 33]

3303 INFORMATION SYMBOL DEMODULATION SECTION

[FIG. 34]

5 303 RADIO SECTION

307 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

309 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

10 313 RADIO SECTION

317 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

319 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

15 321 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION

2903 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION

2905 channel B DEMODULATION SECTION

332 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

334 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION

20

[FIG. 35]

3202 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION

3204 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

3206 INFORMATION SYMBOL DEMODULATION SECTION

25

[FIG. 36]

CHANNEL A TRANSMITTING SECTION

|           |                                |   |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---|
|           | 206                            | RADIO SECTION                                   |
|           | 3601                           | FREQUENCY SOURCE                                |
|           | 3603                           | FREQUENCY SOURCE                                |
|           | CHANNEL B TRANSMITTING SECTION |   |
| 5         | 216                            | RADIO SECTION                                   |
|           | 221                            | FRAME CONFIGURATION SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION   |
| [FIG. 37] |                                |   |
|           | 303                            | RADIO SECTION                                   |
| 10        | 307                            | CHANNEL A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION |
|           | 309                            | CHANNEL B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION |
|           | 313                            | RADIO SECTION                                   |
| 15        | 317                            | CHANNEL A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION |
|           | 319                            | CHANNEL B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION |
|           | 321                            | SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION                       |
| 20        | 2903                           | CHANNEL A DEMODULATION SECTION                  |
|           | 2905                           | CHANNEL B DEMODULATION SECTION                  |
|           | 332                            | FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION             |
|           | 334                            | SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION                         |
|           | 3701                           | FREQUENCY SOURCE                                |
| 25        | 3703                           | FREQUENCY SOURCE                                |

[FIG. 39]

3801 BASE STATION

FREQUENCY

f1

Point A

5

3803 BASE STATION

FREQUENCY

f1

Point B

10

3803 BASE STATION

FREQUENCY

f2

Point C

15

3801 BASE STATION

FREQUENCY

f1

Point D

20

[FIG. 39]

3903 RADIO SECTION

3905 DEMODULATION SECTION

25

[FIG. 40]

4006 RADIO SECTION



[FIG. 41]

|    |      |   |
|----|------|---|
|    | 1203 | RADIO SECTION   |
|    | 1207 | CHANNEL A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION       |
| 5  | 1209 | CHANNEL B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION       |
|    | 1213 | RADIO SECTION   |
|    | 1217 | CHANNEL A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION       |
| 10 | 1219 | CHANNEL B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION       |
|    | 1221 | SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION                             |
|    | 1224 | CHANNEL A DEMODULATION SECTION                        |
|    | 1226 | CHANNEL B DEMODULATION SECTION                        |
| 15 | 1228 | FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION                   |
|    | 1230 | SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION                               |
|    | 1234 | RADIO SECTION   |
|    | 1238 | CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION                 |
|    | 1240 | CHANNEL C DEMODULATION SECTION                        |
| 20 | 1242 | FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION                   |
|    | 1244 | SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION                               |
|    | 1301 | RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION SECTION |
|    | 1303 | RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION SECTION |
| 25 | 4101 | COMMUNICATION METHOD DETERMINATION SECTION            |

[FIG. 42]

4203        COMMUNICATION METHOD SELECTION SECTION

4205        MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

4207        RADIO SECTION

5        TERMINAL FREQUENCY f1 TRANSMITTING SECTION

4211        MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

4213        RADIO SECTION

TERMINAL FREQUENCY f2 TRANSMITTING SECTION

10       [FIG. 43]

3801        BASE STATION

FREQUENCY

f1

15       3803        BASE STATION

FREQUENCY

f1

[FIG. 44]

20       base station transmit signal frame configuration

CHANNEL A FRAME CONFIGURATION

FREQUENCY

TIME

25       TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

## CHANNEL B FRAME CONFIGURATION

FREQUENCY

TIME

5

TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

## CHANNEL C FRAME CONFIGURATION

10

FREQUENCY

TIME

TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

15

102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

104: CONTROL SYMBOL

4401: GUARD SYMBOL

20

[FIG. 46]

base station transmit signal frame configuration

## CHANNEL A FRAME CONFIGURATION

25

FREQUENCY

TIME

TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

CHANNEL B FRAME CONFIGURATION

**5** FREQUENCY

TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3

CARRIER 4, CARRIER 5, CARRIER 6

**10** 102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

104: CONTROL SYMBOL

4401: GUARD SYMBOL

**15** [FIG. 46]

CHANNEL A TRANSMITTING SECTION

4602 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

4604 RADIO SECTION

CHANNEL B TRANSMITTING SECTION

**20** 4608 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

4610 RADIO SECTION

CHANNEL C TRANSMITTING SECTION

4614 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

4616 RADIO SECTION

**25**

[FIG. 47]

3903 RADIO SECTION

3905 DEMODULATION SECTION  
4701 DATA SEPARATION SECTION  
4705 FRAME CONFIGURATION DETERMINATION SECTION

**5** [FIG. 48]

4803 RADIO SECTION  
4813 RADIO SECTION  
4823 RADIO SECTION  
4805 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

**10** SECTION

4807 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
4809 channel C CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

**15** 4815 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

4817 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

4819 channel C CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION

**20** SECTION

4825 channel A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

4827 channel B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

**25** 4829 channel C CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

4831 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION

4833 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION  
4836 channel b DEMODULATION SECTION  
4839 channel c DEMODULATION SECTION  
4841 RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION  
5 SECTION

[FIG. 49]

4904 DATA GENERATION SECTION  
4906 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION  
10 4908 RADIO SECTION

[FIG. 50]

5001 ANTENNA INFORMATION SYMBOLS  
5002 RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT  
15 INFORMATION SYMBOLS  
5003 DATA SYMBOLS  
TIME

[FIG. 51]

20 303 RADIO SECTION  
307 CHANNEL A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
309 CHANNEL B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION  
25 313 RADIO SECTION  
317 CHANNEL A CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

319 CHANNEL B CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION  
SECTION

321 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION

2903 CHANNEL A DEMODULATION SECTION

5 2905 CHANNEL B DEMODULATION SECTION

332 FREQUENCY OFFSET ESTIMATION SECTION

334 SYNCHRONIZATION SECTION

5101 RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION  
SECTION

10

[FIG. 52]

base station transmit signal frame configuration

ANTENNA 1

15 FREQUENCY

TIME

TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3, CARRIER 4

20 ANTENNA 2

FREQUENCY

TIME

TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3, CARRIER 4

25

ANTENNA 3

FREQUENCY

TIME

TIME

CARRIER 1, CARRIER 2, CARRIER 3, CARRIER 4

5 102: INFORMATION SYMBOL

103: ESTIMATION SYMBOL

104: CONTROL SYMBOL

4401: GUARD SYMBOL

10 [FIG. 53]

4803 RADIO SECTION

4813 RADIO SECTION

4823 RADIO SECTION

5301, 5307, 5313 transmitting antenna 1 CHANNEL

15 DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION

5303, 5309, 5315 transmitting antenna 2 CHANNEL

DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION

5313, 5315, 5317 transmitting antenna 3 CHANNEL

DISTORTION ESTIMATION SECTION

20 5319 ANTENNA SELECTION SECTION

4831 SIGNAL PROCESSING SECTION

4833 channel A DEMODULATION SECTION

4836 channel B DEMODULATION SECTION

4841 RADIO WAVE PROPAGATION ENVIRONMENT ESTIMATION

25 SECTION

[FIG. 54]



4904 DATA GENERATION SECTION  
4906 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION  
4908 RADIO SECTION

**5** [FIG. 55]

5501 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SYMBOLS FROM  
TRANSMITTING ANTENNA 1

5502 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SYMBOLS FROM  
TRANSMITTING ANTENNA 2

**10** 5503 CHANNEL DISTORTION ESTIMATION SYMBOLS FROM  
TRANSMITTING ANTENNA 3

5504 DATA SYMBOLS  
TIME

**15** [FIG. 56]

CHANNEL A TRANSMITTING SECTION

4602 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

4604 RADIO SECTION

CHANNEL B TRANSMITTING SECTION

**20** 4608 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION

4610 RADIO SECTION

5601 ANTENNA SELECTION SECTION

4606 ANTENNA 1

4612 ANTENNA 2

**25** 4618 ANTENNA 3

[FIG. 57]

3903 RADIO SECTION  
3905 DEMODULATION SECTION  
4701 DATA SEPARATION SECTION  
5701 USED ANTENNA DETERMINATION SECTION

5

[FIG. 58]

5804 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION  
4604 RADIO SECTION  
4606 ANTENNA 1  
10 4610 RADIO SECTION  
4612 ANTENNA 2  
4616 RADIO SECTION  
4618 ANTENNA 3

15

[FIG. 59]

02 MODULATED SIGNAL GENERATION SECTION  
04 RADIO SECTION  
11 RADIO SECTION  
13 DEMODULATION SECTION